PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,383.—NEW SERIES.]
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.
[PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-39 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th Apr.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	......	......
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	..	12th April.
YEGISHI MARU	...	B. Kon	11th April	22nd April.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd April	8th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	1 th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th Apr.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 9th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Apr.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,923 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerr, Koweit and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5201	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5998	B. Balnarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE,

are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5095	N. Chersich	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	11th April 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 732
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar P. O. Amrita (Jessore)

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE **THERAPION** MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers, Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles	6-cylinder Napier car... ...	£ 60 11 10½
	4-cylinder British car	£156 16 8
	6-cylinder Foreign car	£136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C. Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best i.e. over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)

Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.

Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.

Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of April 1908, at 4 p. m.

1. To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1906, and to decide as to the amount of profits which has been realized up to that date.

2. To decide as to the proportion of the said profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

3. To declare the proportion of Profits applicable for Dividend to Shareholders and a Bonus to Policyholders.

4. Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Consulting Actuary, as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1908, at 4-15 P. M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1907.

To elect Directors in room of those retiring by retation, but who are eligible for re-election; and to appoint Auditors.

To declare a Dividend.

To confirm the Pension Scheme for the Company's employees and to sanction the carrying of Rs. 50,000 from the Reserve Fund thereto.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 9th April to the 22nd idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1908.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the company, telephone buildings, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1908, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday the 13th to Saturday, the 25th April, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BLACK.
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF A PIANO.

By PUBLIC AUCTION at the Bombay Small Causes Court premises, by order of the Court:

One COTTAGE PIANO by S. Rose and Co. will be sold at the abovementioned place, on SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1908, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time.)

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P. M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1908, for the REPAIRS to roof over Malabar Hill Reservoir, including the construction of Drains for carrying off rain water constructing Ridge Ventilators and alterations to the existing cast iron Ventilators.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deductions at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI AMBUBAI, widow of RAMA SAYENNA, late of Bombay, Kamati Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

THAKKAR ASSUR JAITHA, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Modi Khana, Sole Executor, named in the Will of the Said deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Louis P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-Sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 26th day of March, 1908,
THAKKAR ASSUR JAITHA,
Petitioner in person.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam; separate Tenders and Specifications to be submitted for each description offered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 4TH APRIL, 1908.

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BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL, 1908.

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From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8 30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15

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1. LET US DIVORCE (very comic).
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WANTED.—A BUNGALOW or FLAT, from June to 15th of September. Two or three Bedrooms, Fort or Marine Lines preferred. Write to Mrs. A. K. Oliver, Matheran.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD; last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (7 YEARS' OLD)

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
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Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street,
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL VINTAGE WINE.

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Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Oxecks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c. HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sirnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c. THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread in Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
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HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassett Street, Bombay.
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THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.

PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS for UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE *Bombay Gazette* IS NOW THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS,

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

10-12 COVENTRY HUMBER, 1906 pattern, with hood, Stepney wheel and Pollky Head Light. Requires painting and some minor repairs; otherwise in good order. Price Rs. 4,000. Apply to—

F. J. PRESTON,
Yacht Club.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.

By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
A Pamphlet. Price 12 as. nett.

(With an Illustrative Map to all subscribers of the Islands of Bombay and Trombay.)

THE UNREST IN INDIA: HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
Price 6 as. nett.

SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS, AND TRACTION ENGINES

BY
CHARLES BURRELL & SONS Ltd.,
THETFORD, NORFOLK,
can be supplied by
SOLE AGENTS:—
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
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Illustrated Catalogues, Specifications and Estimates on application.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GENTS' TAILORING
AND
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

Under the Supervision of Mr. LEWIS, an experienced Cutter of a great repute.

SUITS made within shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Chowpatty, Gowalia Tank Road, Warden Road, Varsova, Dadur, Mahim, Poona, Khandalla, Lanouli, etc. For further Particulars Apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations; Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	3-8	do. do.
Third do.	3-0	do. do.
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Fifth and upwards	2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	7
Quarterly	4

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TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Falling Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, La[illegible] Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In [illegible]asthenia and in old [illegible] the effects of these Pearls are peculiarly marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain ag in active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

" Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—" Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless."

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons Captain A. J. Cole will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE A. Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Imperator 2,320 tons Captain F. Mosca arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 979 tons Captain N. H. Rothwell arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 8.

Alcana	2312	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Bezwada	3270	Corey	M M & Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bulimba	1607	Sewell	M M & Co
Caspian	2317	[illegible]	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Peters	P & O Co
Frankdale	3100	Kidd	T M & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling	Shah S N Co
Inchbarva	257[illegible]	Nicholas	W & A G & Co
Imperator	2320	Mosca	A L S N Co
Kazembe	2936	Anderson	
Kola	570	Cole	B Golf M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128	[illegible]	M M & Co
Labuan	2234	[illegible]	W & A G & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	20-4	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macintyre	3503	Weir	Antwerp	18-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall	3203	Leary	K'chi	15-4	K Nixon & Co
D&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F Virawa	2176	LeBrocq	Z'bar	14-4	M [illegible] & Co
H Naseri	912	LeMore	PGulf	17-4	Bo & P S N Co
K Dilo	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Newbridge	2397	Dally	Hull	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Haidari	15[illegible]3	De Lorne	R S Ports	20-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4	W & A G &Co

M W P D

Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Mangalore	10-4	Bo S N Co Ld

35 ton crane.

Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	14-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4031	Abrey	L'pool	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Deo Balduino	2384	Maganzini	Genoa	15-4	F R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Peone	Shanghai	17-4	F & R S N Co
10 & 11 Sealda	3438	Brown	Rangoon	8-4	M M & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	11-4	P & O Co
15 Noyori Maru	2737	Honda	Kobe	12-4	N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Imperator s Lhasa s	Mosca Rothwell	Trieste, March 18 Karachi, April 6

DEPARTURE.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Bahadur s	Crebbin	Calcutta.

The steamer Kola, Cole, for Persian Gulf &c obtained port-clearance on Wednesday.

The steamer Mazagon, for Calcutta &c began to load on yesterday.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

March.	Vessel.	From
27	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
28	Lindenfels	Antwerp
April.		
1	Thornbeck	Calcutta
2	Clan Lamont	Coast
3	Clan Macaulay	Colombo
5	Maharaja	Rangoon
6	Naurung	Bombay
6	Rohilla	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel	Names	From
4	Tha lijehan Anglia	P McCabe T Thomson	Rangoon Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

5	Ethiopia Shirley Clan Forbes Lunka	A D'Cruz J T Burs R G Bickett J C Kirkham	Chittagong Colombo Bombay Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS—April 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—50 bales wool, J. Karra; 6 bales wool, T. Dulsookrai; 30 bales wool, K. Balkissondas; 35 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 70 bales wool, B. Hurbhum; 45 cwt turmeric, G. Sojpal.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—34 bales hides and skins, W. and A. Graham and Co; 7 bales skins, H. Hamed and Co; 9 bales skins, Kahn and Khan; 13 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 2 bales carpets, G. P. Stavrides and Co; 2 bales carpets, S. J. Tellery and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, Kahn and Khan.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—391 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 2 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

City of Vienna s—50 bales hemp, T. J. Mehta & Co., 2,678 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros; 250 cwts. dill seed, A. Bisscheck & Co.

Dido s—2,000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros, 2,750 cwts cotton seeds, A. Khimji.

New bridge s—2,000 cwt. cotton seed, Valkart Bros.

FOR MALTA.

D. Balduino s—10 bales twist, Kahn and Khan.

FOR BARCELONA.

D. Balduino s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Vienna s—100 cwt linseed and 100 cwt. mustard seed Biner and Kranse.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintyre s—468 bales hemp, and 255 bales Cottonfly, K. Visran & Co; 1,000 cwt cotton seed, J. Fachiri, 2,000 cwt. rape seed, Valkart Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—250 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 4,000 cwt castor seed, Jehangir Cama & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—850 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG

Delta s—400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

WELL, THAT'S FINE.

The GEM JUNIOR is now in BOMBAY.

A SAFETY RAZOR

THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

The "GEM JUNIOR OUTFIT" consists of one handle, one silver nickel-plated holder, one stropping attachment, and seven razor-steel blades, all put in a compact leather-covered case, with clasp.

The Price of Complete Set is Rs. 4-8.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN TO KNOW THE DELIGHT OF A PERFECT SHAVE.

GEM JUNIOR COMPANY,
Box 261, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plu	Minus.
3½ per cent. Consols ...	87 9/16	1/4	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 11/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	25 3/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 1/2		1/1
Do. in New York ...	55		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20 42 1/2		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4 83 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	since	19Mar
Do. Short London Bills. 3 months' sight	2 1/2		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills. Do. 6 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	ch d
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2		[illegible]
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.

* Closing tone of Silver :—Very quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots... ... ...Easier and fair demand.
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Dull.
Manchester ... ...Dull.
Total Sales 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export.. 500
Imports 8,000
Mid-Americans ... ...5·74—07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 7 15/16—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·27 —06	5·27 —06	5·27 —06	5·6 —06	5·26 —06
Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec Jan.	
5·13 — 6	5·11 —05	5·08 —05	5·07 —06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 21,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 20,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent 10,000
Spot Cotton—10·05 —10
Futures—Month of May 9·30—21
Do. do. July 9·37—20
} Declined owing to unfavorable cotton goods situation and to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8—1/8
Futures—Month of May 9·71—10
Do. do. July 9·62—12
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ...	d. 5 [illegible]
F. G Broach ...	d. 5 [illegible]
Good Broach ...	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 [illegible]
F. G Bhownagger	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Oomras ...	d. 4 [illegible]
F. G. Oomras ...	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Oomras ...	d 4 [illegible]
Good M. G, Oomras	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine M. G Oomras	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Bengals ...	d. 3 [illegible]
F. G. Bengals ...	d. 3 [illegible]
Good Bengals ...	d. 3 [illegible]
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Khandeish	d. 4 [illegible]
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 [illegible]

SEEDS.

Rapeseed— Brown Cawnpore 53 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.

Linseed :— Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—47 1/4 April-May—Havre—Buyers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :— In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Sugar :— German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14s.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :— Para Rubber 3 3 1/4d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 74
Yellow Metal	d. 6 1/2

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 12 5 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 12 6

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundles Rs...	4,000	Busreh		
2 Bundles Sov..	240	E.Mandvie	Kola	M Mackenzie and Co
Rupees..	2,275			
1 Bundle Sov..	1,500	Bagdad	do	A Shaslen
Gold Coins..	1,653			
Rupees..	2,800			
3 Bundles Rs ..	6,000	Linga	Bulimba	Hongkong Bank
2 Cases Rs	4,500	Bahrein		
2 Bundles Rs....	3,000	Bahrein	do	Chartered Bank
5 Bundles Sov..	150	Koweit		
Gold Co'ns...	1,055			
Rupees...	7,412			
18 Bundles Sov...	1,800	Bahrein	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees..	37,400			
5 Packages Sov.	80	Debai		
Rupees..	10,000			
1 Bundle Rs .	2,400	Bunder abbas	do	S. H. S A. Rahim
3 Cases Sov....	19,590	Jeddah	Rahmani	B &P S N Co
Rupees..	3,000			
7 Packages Sov	41,970	Jeddah	do	
Gold Coins..	31,414			
Rupees..	3,095			
4 Bundles Rs...	5,800	Debai	Mohammadi	Sundry Importers
1 Box Sov	9,787	Hodeida	Neidenfels	E. Sharufally and Co
Gold Coins..	2,296			
1 Box Sov......	2,040	Hodeida	do	C. Khushal
Gold Coins...	7,870			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay...... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market has been quiet to-day and all quotations are unchanged at 1-3 27-32 T. T., 1 3 7-8 on demand and 1-4 1-32 for 3 months' sight credits The general tone has been steadier as the Government of India have announced that they are again offering at 1-3 29-32 p. c. £50,0000 on the Secretary of State for the outgoing mail and we understand that Banks have applied for a fair amount already. Otherwise business here has been on small lines, private bills particularly being in poor supply. Far Eastern rates are weaker.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	139 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
30 days' sight ...	186 3/4

Government Paper.

At opening to-day the market was unchanged at 96 5-8 for cash and the settlement and closed with buyers at these quotations. There has not been much business passing in the local market and rates are mostly maintained by the strong advices from Calcutta. The Calcutta market is advised as 96 15-16 cash and 97 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·10
1st Settlement ...	" 96·10

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London, on Tuesday, closed 1-16 down at 25 3-8 ready and 25 1-2 for delivery forward in two months. New York is advised as 1-8 lower at 55. Locally there has been little doing but all round rates are only about 1-16 down on yesterday's closing quotations. A small business in ready bars is reported at 65 7-16 ex-duty, the forward quotations being steady as under. Bar gold is quiet.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	65	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	65	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home advices to hand this morning were again lower, and in our market prices have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. While an easier feeling pravails. This decline in rates is insufficient to bring out business, as prices lately have been unduly inflated owing to the bullishness of sellers. There is little doing and the market closes quiet as under.

Spot cotton is also affected by the unwillingness of holders to reduce prices and only a small business has been practicable for some time past. There was no improvement in the turnover to-day.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery May
Fine M. G. Broach	260	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	215/16	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	208	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	206	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	205	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	197	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	191/2	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	197	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	194/5	"
Good Bagalkot Bijapur H. G.	216/17	"
Good Westerns	219	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	240	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Easier
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	3,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
5·22 —05	5·22 —05	5·22 —05	5·21 —05	5·16 —05
S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	
5·12 —04	5·07 —04	5·05 —03	5·05 —02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with very little doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
May	" 8 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continues steady, but there is only a limited enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ap.May	Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat "	" 10 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business passing at the following rates :—

Muggy...	Rs. 54 4 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 57 8 0
" Secunderabad ...	" 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ap.May... ...	Rs. 11 4 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready... ...	Rs. 32 4 0
Ap.May ...	" 32 8 0

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Firmer.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 12 0 R.T.

Tone— Firm.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay ...	1,372 1/2
India ...	61 1/4
Indian Specie Bank ...	54 1/2

Mills :—

David ...	372 1/2
Maneckji Petit ...	3,165

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co. ...	121
Bombay Steam Nav., Pref. ...	267 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,005

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	555
Amritsar-Patti ...	112 1-2
Tapti-Valley ...	432 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,337	bales.
Wheat	7,325	cwts.
Linseed	5,012	"
Rapeseed	9,364	"
Gingellyseed	2,895	"
Poppyseed	1,104	"
Groundnuts	609	"
Cas[illegible]	7,488	"
Rice	1,349	"
[illegible]	5,431	"
Cottonseed	13,137	"
[illegible]ed	228	"
Gram	917	"
Joowar	1,250	"
Maize	nil	

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 7th April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 3	£0 6 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dec. G. F. Dev......	£1	6s. 0d.	nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Dharwar Reefs......	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar......	£1	£1	£0 5 3	£0 7 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 6 3	£1 8 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Kempinkoti New ..	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 17 0	£5 2 0
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 9	£1 3 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 15 [illegible]	£0 16 3
Burma Ruby Ms....	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
angli Mines Ld....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
Mysore Mang....	£1	15s.	£0 19 3	£1 0 2

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st March :—

Read letter from Mr. H. E. Hart, Secretary, dated 26th March, forwarding his application for two months and twenty days' privilege leave, in combination with three months and ten days' furlough, from 6th April, or such other date as he may avail himself of it on the grounds of ill-health.

The Trustees extemely regretted the circumstances under which Mr. Hart found it necessary to apply for leave.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, the leave applied for is sanctioned, and Mr. J. Tyers is appointed to act as Secretary and Chief Accountant during Mr. Hart's absence or until further orders. In the special circumstances of the case the following arrangements are sanctioned :—Mr. C. M. Hanson to act as Deputy Accountant. Mr. E. K. MacDonald to act as Assistant Accountant (General), Mr. Jagmohundas Dwarkadas to act as Assistant Accountant (Loan Branch).

Read Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 27, dated 24th March, appointing the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay :—Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The Chairman, in a speech which has already been reported referred to the long services of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, and of Mr. F. W. Bickel and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Resolution.—Recorded.

The Trustees cordially endorsed these expressions and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram expressed his thanks to the Chairman and Trustees for the appreciation of his services.

The following is the pilotage statement :—

	For week ending 27th Mar. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 27th Mar.1908.	For week ending 27th Mar 1907.	Total from 1st April 1906 to 27th March 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	30	1,161	31	1,228
" " out of "	28	1,168	31	1,216
" transported	16	867	22	911
" attended to	...	104	1	139
" warped ...	..	45	1	41

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer "Oriental" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Climo, Miss M M
Geddes, Miss M
Needham, Miss W F
Pantin, Miss
Bryce, Mr W
Cartes, Miss V C
Morrell, Lt H G
Donsfield, Mr S G
Clarke, Mrs W
Warne, Mr C G
Harris, Mrs C M
Bird, Mrs
Haller, Mr E
Fakrudin, Mr
Khaya, Syed
Govendlen Mr
Cotterell, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ricketts, Capt P
Sheering, Mr F B and Mrs
Tyler, Mr H G S
Back, Mrs A M and child
Vickery, Mr C D Mrs and infant
Cooke, Dr E H
Collins, Mr L
Macpherson, Mr
Greffin, Mr H D
Gersbon, Mr E
Loeell, Mrs F A
Strang, Mr John
Berry, Mr Roland
Annesley. Mr F
Henderson, Mr John
Perkin, Mr J
Johnston, Miss M A
Trevor, Hon A Hill
Boyer, Mr M
Manaheim, Dr

FROM BRINDISI.

Vaughan, Maj J
Clarke, Mr Francis and Mrs
Michie, M C

FROM PORTSAID.

Fink, Mr C C

FOR KARACHI.

Browne, Capt F M
Tisdall, Miss
Deane, Miss
Parker, Maj J Mrs and child
Rodgers, Mr J
White, Mr

FOR RANGOON.

Todd Naylor, Mr H P

FOR YOKOHAMA,

Pease, Mr A H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP.

COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 9.

143 Arms—Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

144 All Medals and Cups &c for engraving to be returned to Head-Quarters by the 10th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MISS WINIFRED MARY GOULD, head teacher of the endowed school at Fishlake, near Doncaster, was at Leeds Assizes awarded 40s. damages against the Rev. Eliezer Flecker, vicar of the parish, who was the defendant in a libel and slander action. The general nature of the charges said to have been made by Mr. Flecker was that Miss Gould had inculcated infidel doctrines. Miss Gould strenuously denied teaching, as was alleged, that an insect became a fish, that a fish became monkey, and that a monkey became a man. In cross-examination Mr. Flecker admitted that he thought instruction based on the Darwinian theory was infidel teaching.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful er as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COAST—SMITH—April 4, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev. W. Muspratt, Charles Germain Coast, to Kathleen Casson, youngest daughter of the late Philip Smith, of Ootacamund.

TWEEDIE—FERNIHOUGH—March 28, at St. Peter's Church, Negapatam, by the Rev. Owen Proctor, Frank Forbes, youngest son of Colonel Tweedie, late Indian Staff Corps, to Hilda, fifth daughter of the late Mr. E. C. Fernihough, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

BURBY—April 3, at her residence at Poonamallee, after a few hours' illness Louisa Victoria Burby, relict of the late George Josiah Burby, Supdt. of Government Telegraphs, Burma, aged 63 years.

ISAACS—March 31, at Indore, C.I., Gertrude Edith Isaacs, Guardian to H. H. the Maharani Holkar of Indore.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED: CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 4-8m., 6-48a. Low water, 10-40m.
Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2 p.m.
Grant Medical College Gymkhana annual sports Byculla Schools compound.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m. ; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m. ; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m. ; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m. ; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 10.—The Orient Theatre Company, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Opening by H. E. the Governor of the Exhibition of Mr. R. Samuel's paintings, School of Art, 5-45 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with the English mails of the 27th ult., due, to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h.26m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 55m. ; High water, 5-45m., 8-15a. ; Low water, 1-18m. 0-12a.

Saturday, April 11.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Motor Union annual meeting and Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8 and 9 p. m. respectively, Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 55m. ; High water 7-52m., 9-5a ; Low water, 2 24m., 1-38a.

Sunday, April 12.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 9-0m., 9-42a. Low water, 3-7m., 2-39a.

Monday, April 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-46m., 10-12a. Low water, 3-42m., 3-28a.

Tuesday, April 14.—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, special general meeting, 6 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 10-22m., 10-39a. Low water, 4-12m., 4-9a.

Wednesday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, annual meeting, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Ice manufacturing Company, 15-17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company last performance, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 56m. High water, 10-56m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-47a.

He taught us how to live, and (oh! too high the price of knowledge) taught how to die.

—Tickell.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Bellasis Road, Byculla, Pastor T. B. Banatt of Christiana. Horway, is conducting services in this Church throughout this week including Sunday 12th instant, Each evening at 6-30 o'clock (S. T.).

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of Chintaman Vithal (17), a Hindu. The deceased had been in an unsound state of mind for some time past. On Tuesday he ran up the top of the Dongri Hill in a fit and jumped down. He fell from a height of sixty feet and was seriously injured. He died from the injures he had received. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Amir Gazi (14), a mill-hand employed at the Fazalbhai Mill at De Lisle Road. On Tuesday evening the deceased was pulling a box of bobbins towards a lift against which his foot was pressing, when the lift swung a little. He slipped through the hole and was caught between the cage of the lift and floor about the middle. He was extricated immediately and removed to the hospital, where he died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

NATIVE MUSIC AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Professor Barkatula Khan, a renowned musician and composer of native music, who has come from Delhi and has been residing for some days in Bombay, was invited on Sunday last to give a concert of native music at Government House. Barkatula has a wonderful command over the "seetar" and also composes songs which have gained him much popularity. Munshi Narayanprasad Betab and another assisted the professor at the concert, Among the guests present at Government House on the occasion were H. H. the Gaekwar and H. H. the Aga Khan. The professor's performance afforded great satisfaction, and he was complimented by His Excellency the Governor on his rare talents as a musician and an expert in his play on the "seetar."

SERIES OF CHARGES.—At the Mazgaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent, O'Keeffe charged Shankar Mahadeo, a Hindoo, with breach of trust in respect of a watch and chain of the value of Rs. 19, the property of one Dhondiba Gangaji, a bidee-seller of Mahim. The evidence showed that about a month ago the accused went to the complainant on a visit. During their conversation the accused asked the complainant what time it was. The latter took out his watch and gave him the time. The accused said that the watch did not give correct time and offered to get it mended. Complainant handed him the watch with the chain. The accused never returned afterwards. He was arrested on Tuesday. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced to him four months' rigorous imprisonment. There were two other cases of cheating against the accused for which he was sentenced to an aggregate term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "IMPERATOR."

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Ali, Mr
Donnellem, Miss
Kelly, Mr and Mrs
Kelly, Miss
Lang Mr
McNeab, Mrs
McNeab, Miss
Mackenzie, Capt. K L W
Tuitsch, Mr M
Winter, Mr
Wuthrich, Mr
Weiss, Mr H

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, when the third of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and the same Common Jury.

A DOUBLE CHARGE,

Abdulalli Kikabhoy, a Borah, was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property, namely two Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, bearing interest at 3 per cent, which stood in the name of Goverdhandas Bhugwandas, and with forgery in endorsing them in the name of Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Colah, instructed by Mr. Bowen, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Vikaji M. Patel, defended the accused.

With regard to the evidence of Cassim Currim, who was said to be an important witness for the Crown, and who was detained in Calcutta, his Lordship decided that, as the witness was not cross-examined in the Police Court, it would not be fair to the accused to admit his evidence,

It was stated for the prosecution that the man would come up in a day or two, until which the case might be adjourned.

His Lordship said it would be very inconvenient to the jury to keep the case hanging over.

The evidence of Cassim Currim was therefore excluded.

The accused, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said this was a case of mistaken identity. He was not in Poona during the races, which he did not attend. He left his case in the hands of his Counsel.

Mr. Colah, in summing up the evidence, which he reviewed at length, said that as reasonable men the jury must find the accused guilty, unless they believed that all the Crown witnesses had perjured themselves, of being in possession of the two Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, the property of Goverdhundas Bhugwandas, for which he could not account. The two bookies who gave evidence were absolutely disinterested witnesses in the case, and unless they perjured themselves against the accused, whom they did not know before, they proved that the accused was in possession of the stolen notes.

Mr. Rustom Wadia requested his Lordship to direct the jury that there was no evidence of forgery against the prisoner. In addressing the jury, Counsel said the charge of forgery had fallen to the ground, and they must confine their attention to the charge of theft of the promissory notes; and as to the point whether the accused dishonestly received the notes. Commenting on the evidence of the bookies the learned Counsel said it was flimsy and unsatisfactory, as they based their identification of the accused on the fact that he had a beard, and that he was neither tall nor short. The accused charged these bookies with nothing worse than mistaken identity. There was no evidence whatever as to who wrote the forged endorsement on the notes. They had passed from hand to hand, and the forgery was not discovered for over two years. The whole of the evidence, said the learned Counsel, which came out in the cross-examination, was favourable to the accused. Counsel asked the jury to acquit his client of all the charges preferred against him.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the charge of forgery had failed; and they must confine their attention to the theft and the charge of dishonestly retaining stolen property. The material point in the case was whether the accused knew that the notes were stolen. It was possible that having come into possession of note, he might have believed it to be honestly come by in the course of mercantile transactions.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Roopchand Shamoo was charged with attempt to commit murder by cutting the throat of Ayeshabee, woman, with a knife. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Prisoner was not defended.

It appeared that about noon on the 28th February last, the accused came to a chawl at Haines Road, Byculla, and enquired whether a new tenant had come to live there. One Autone Francis answered in the affirmative and shewed accused the room in which the complainant Ayeshabee was. Accused climbed up the venetians, but could not see the woman. One Barkatula came up and banged the door, and asked the woman why she did not reply. She said her husband not being there, she would not reply or open the door. Accused then kicked open the door, and seizing the woman cut her neck with a knife. The woman was covered with blood from a wound six inches long. Mr. Binning said the wound was inflicted with a knife newly sharpened, and had it been a little deeper, death would have been the result. The woman was alleged to be once the accused's mistress, and had left him to live with another man.

The complainant, in cross-examination by the accused, denied that she was ever in his keeping, or had received a buffalo as a present from him.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty of attempted murder but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court adjourned until 10-30 a.m. to-day.

DISHONEST POSTMAN.

Reduction of Sentences.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of the appeal of Nagu Bapu Lakhan, a postman at Ansura, in the Ratnagiri District, who had been convicted by Mr P. J. Taleyarkhan, Assistant Sessions Judge, of committing breach of trust as a public servant, of a money-order of Rs. 15, payable to Babu Hiroji, on 9th July last, and forging a receipt on another money-order for Rs. 20, payable to Narayen Jakoji. on 7th September, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges. Mr. P. D. Bhide, Pleader, appeared for the appellant-accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

In the first case, relating to the M. O. for Rs. 15, accused had got one Narayen Sadu Savant, to sign the receipt. Accused's defence in the Sessions Court was that his head was turned at the time; but others, who had seen him, said, that he was in full possession of his reason. Agreeing with the assessors about the guilt of the accused, the Sessions Judge passed the sentence for eight years. In his petition, the accused submitted that the sentence was excessive and harsh. After hearing arguments in the appeal, the learned Judges of the Appeal Court held, that if it was true that the accused was a public servant, it was also true that he was a first offender: the sums embezzled were small; and the two offences he was convicted of, were so inter-related, as practically to form one transaction. On the first charge, the sentence was reduced to six months; on the second, to one year; 18 months in all was the sentence passed on him.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

IN the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the application for revision was disposed of, of Jivanji Edalji Sanjana of Umbargaon, who had been fined Rs. 50, or in the alternative, ordered to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment, by Mr. E. W. Waterfield, First Class Magistrate of Bassein, in the Thana Collectorate. The Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare, Pleader, appeared for the applicant-acused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Magistrate said that accused had permission to remove timber from Nowa and not from Vadiali. According to the Forest Ranger, Akbar Sheikh Nachan, under cover of his passes and by making alterations, he allowed several cart-load of logs to be removed from one Ganesh, at Vadiali, to Parshotam Suttar's compound, Umbergaon. Parshotam had been tried and convicted; but taking into consideration the fact, that accused had to undergo two trials, the first of which had been quashed on appeal; and also, that he would lose the remaining part of his timber-contract he was fined Rs. 50.

The learned Judges of the Appeal Court held, that the accused having been summarily tried by the Magistrate, there was no record of evidence. Conceding that abetment, of one of the numerous offences dealt with in Rules 3 and 4 made under Section 41 of the Forest Act, was committed, which was rather a vague form of accusation, there were further difficulties to be overcome. There was no evidence, upon which the charge of abetment could have succeeded. There was nothing to show that the applicant had issued the false passes to facilitate the commission of Parshotam carpenter's offence. Conviction could not be sustained; it was set aside; the fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

A PLEA FOR THE GYMKHANA BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last few months a determined crusade has been made by the authorities against Gymkhana and Club Bars. This crusade has been taken up with such zeal by some of our Commanding Officers that, at one station at any rate, the Gymkhana bar has been abolished, while in many regiments officers have been practically forbidden to enter the bar at all. The movement was started by a circular address to Gymkhana Committees, officers commanding units, etc., the exact wording of which I can't quite remember, but it was to the effect that all must acknowledge that bars had a most injurious influence on young fellows. It caused them to drink too much, to spend more money than they could afford, and was, in fact,—if the circular was to be believed,—the initial cause of all kinds of evil. Now if this is really the case we cannot but commend the action of our authorities in doing their utmost to suppress so pernicious an institution. But is it the case? Most of the aforesaid young fellows are well over 20 years of age by the time they reach this country. They are gentlemen and well educated. Do they really require to be shielded against possible temptation with such fatherly care? And if so, should Gymkhana bars be singled out as the arch cause of so much danger? I must confess that my experience is entirely contrary. During a sojourn of some years in India I never recollect having seen any one the worse for drink in a Gymkhana bar; a fact which rather tends to prove that intemperance is by no means a common attribute of these institutions. As a place of social intercourse the bar has no equal. Here the Soldier, the Civil Servant, the Engineer, and even the Church can meet on equal terms. The General may be seen talking to a subaltern, the Commissioner to the Assistant Collector. There is no rank or formality at the bar. We all meet on the same footing. It is here that one makes friends and acquaintances where elsewhere there would be no opportunity of doing so. It is, in fact, the chief meeting place of an Indian station, and until some substitute has been discovered it is a fatal mistake to attempt to abolish it. There is a certain hour in the Indian day somewhere between 7 and 8 p.m., when the average man has finished his exercise and it is yet too early to change for dinner. How should this hour be spent? There are some, of course, who will tell us that we ought to go home and work. Very good advice no doubt. Most of us, however, especially in the hot weather, have already spent some hours in our bungalows and have had plenty of opportunity to work if we so desire. We therefore don't want to work between 7 and 8 p.m., and ninety-nine men out of a hundred won't work at that time. It is doubtful whether they would be any the better for it if they did. We may therefore dismiss work. There are other alternatives however. Soldiers can go back to their mess ante-rooms. Here they will meet the same men with whom they have already passed most of the day. They have worked together, played together, breakfasted, tiffined, and they are shortly going to dine together. Is it then a matter for surprise that, except in the case of the most garrulous, the springs of conversation have long since run dry? They will therefore sit behind their magazine or newspaper, bored to excess, but the chota peg will be there all the same. There are some men who do this. I know them well. It is from their ranks that the grousers come. They will tell you that the station is the worst in India, the weather unbearable, the food uneatable. They are thoroughly and constitutionally bored, and there is no grouser like a bored man. We may therefore dismiss the regimental ante-room. Again we may frequent the society of the fair sex. This is a charming and delightful solution of the question. Unfortunately, however, in most of our Indian stations the demand is already greatly in excess of the supply, and it is doubtful whether our lady friends themselves would welcome such a sudden increase of male attention. Should I be considered unchivalrous if I were to venture the suggestion that danger lurks even in this form of amusement, and that from the time when our fathers first set foot on Indian soil as much trouble has been caused by the fair sex as has ever sprung from the much abused bar?

There are, of course, other ways of spending this hour, such as billiards, bridge, etc., but all have their disadvantages, and I am not at all sure that a man who spends this particular time at the bar, even though he may have imbibed nothing stronger than a lemon squash, does not go home cheerier and better than if he had spent it at any of the above-mentioned pursuits. He will make more friends, his mind will be improved by intercourse with men outside his own particular circle and he will become a better and more useful member of society in consequence.—Yours, &c.,

BARISKEY.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded for orders of the Standing Committee, a letter from the Chief Accountant in which the latter stated :—

"I have the honour to state that under Article 345 C S.R. the grant of leave under that Article to an officer is subject to the condition that he returns to duty at the end of his leave. This condition was not fulfilled in the case of Mr. M. N. Wadia, late Municipal Secretary, and the question accordingly arises whether the leave allowance received by Mr. Wadia should be refunded. In view of the general question being raised by me I have not thought it necessary to stop Mr. Wadia's leave allowance for March and it has been paid to him, but I would ask that the Standing Committee's orders be taken on the point and that Article 345 be amended at the desire of the Corporation so as to regularize the payment to Mr. Wadia if it is the desire of that body that Mr. Wadia should not refund."

The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee for consideration and report.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 9.

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice

For consent decree.

288-06—N R Vakil Rahimankhan valad Lalkhan vs Amirbibi widow and others Jamsetjee R and D.

For decree absolute.

593-06—Shamrao M and H—Karsondas Parshotamdas vs Ahmed Esmail Munshi and others Mathubhoy J and M

For ex parte decree.

40 08—Shaw A Tyabji Ritta Esperanca Golbas vs Antonio Maria de Gomes.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-03—Bigelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others. Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

885-06—Ardeser, H D and Co.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jejeebhoy, Bart, and others. Craigie, L and O

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"M.K.P.—Undesirable to publish your observations at the present moment.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9 1908.

THE POOR MAN'S BEVERAGE.

It has been a commonly accepted fact that there is whisky and whisky, the difference between the two frequently being undistinguishable—until next day. We were in hope, however, that the Whisky Commission, which still continues its sittings in England, would have told us which to continue and which to avoid, long days ago. The police court proceedings—under the Food and Drugs Act at the close of last year—nearly helped to confuse the would-be connoisseur, who discovered, to his dismay, that the beverage he had believed in and would have staked his reputation on its soundness and purity, was not whisky at all, or anything like it, except in name, not even in colour. Lord James of Hereford and his colleagues may be able to enlighten us some day, for they are calling before them some of the most eminent, or shall we say, most successful distillers and collating their evidence for our benefit. Two of the men most likely to know—representatives of the houses of Jameson and Power—the other day, declared that patent still spirit, which has hitherto been known as whisky, has no right whatever to the name it bears and that Government ought to protect the public in the matter. Perhaps, eventually it may, by discovering a new designation for it and letting the consumer know precisely what his beverage is. Meantime perhaps the public can protect itself by imbibing only that which agrees with each individual member, who may eschew that which injuriously affects his health or distresses his mental equilibrium. If the public would do that permanently there would be no need for other legislation. The beverage called by any other name would prove as potent and as exhilarating, probably smell as sweet, or to be more accurate, as pungent. Mr. Jameson, the champion of Irish whisky, was the first emphatically to declare that patent still whisky had no right to the name at all. "Why do you excommunicate patent still whisky?" asked the Chairman. "Because the patent still excludes the flavours which the pot still retains," replied the witness. Pressed by the Chairman on this point, Mr. Jameson declared that a patent still produces a pure neutral spirit, which would not be accepted as whisky by any Irishman, while the pot still preserves certain flavours from the cereals used. Originally whisky was made in a pot-still, and so the name of whisky belonged to the article made in such a still and to no other. It has a flavour known as the whisky flavour, which is absent from the patent still spirit. As the cereals used in a patent still lose their flavour there is no need to use high-grade material, but if a pot still distiller altered his materials he would alter the flavour of the whisky at once. Maize, the chief ingredient in the patent still, would be impossible in a pot still. "Do you say," asked the Chairman, "that there is anything deleterious in the product of a patent still?" "Certainly not," replied the witness; "I only say that it is not whisky." "Is there any difference between the two except as to flavour?" the Chairman asked. "But flavour means so much," Mr. Jameson replied, "there is, I suppose, no difference between port and sherry except in flavour." So we suppose Mr. Jameson would excommunicate all the produce of Scotland as well as the patent still spirit and give it the name "Scotch," for that would be truly Hibernian logic.

Age may wither, or custom stale its infinite variety but cannot improve the patent still whisky, says the pot-distiller. Mr. Jameson suggested that no spirit should be entitled to the name of whisky as a trade description unless it is made from malt and grain or malt alone in a pot still, that Irish whisky must be made in Ireland, and that Scotch whisky must be made in Scotland. All casks and bottles should bear a label stating the materials from which the liquor was made and the processes of manufacture, and all blends should be made in bond and marked by Government officials. All spirits should be matured in bond for at least three years, and all spirits imported from abroad should be labelled with their source of origin. New pot still spirit may be blended with patent still in such a way as to imitate the flavour of matured pot still whisky, but it is a very raw spirit and bad for the consumer—a fact the consumer must remember as religiously as he must, is that neither Irish nor Scotch whisky can by any possibility be made in Germany. Mr. Power, who declared that his whisky had been made by four generations of Powers, and four generations of the same family of practical distillers have been in their service. Though their name was Power, their object was not to produce potency of spirit, but flavour. "We are producers of flavour, not of spirit," remarked Mr. Power. "If it were possible to produce the same results by a patent still of any kind we should all be swept out of existence. But they cannot do without us, and thus arises the fraud of which I complain." Patent spirit, Mr. Power continued, has none of the characteristics of whisky—its flavour, its bouquet, or its body. In Germany they use potatoes for the production of spirit in patent stills. Here they use maize, the cheapest and most productive material on the market. The practice of selling patent spirit as whisky, with a small addition of pot still whisky to give it a taste, is, he said, a distinct and modern fraud, palmed off on the unsuspecting customers to cheapen and make the sale so much more profitable to the blender and middleman. It is not only possible, but a common practice, under existing regulations, to send from a bonded warehouse to any other warehouse casks of patent spirit to blend with it in bond a little pot still whisky, and to have these casks consigned to England with an Irish revenue permit and sold in England as Irish whisky—"good old Irish pot still." The Government, through their officials, should stop this fraud, and so help to foster the Irish distilling industry, which is so helpful to the Irish farmer. He suggested four labels for spirits—Irish whisky, Scotch whisky, Irish whisky blended with grain spirit, Scotch whisky blended with grain spirit, or (finally) grain spirit. In reply to the Chairman and other members of the Commission, Mr. Power said: "If an Irishman asked me for whisky and I gave him silent spirit he would break my head. Whisky, like ourselves, my Lord, ripens, mellows, and matures with age. There is no fraud in the wholesale trade. It is when the spirits reach the blender and the retailer that the mischief begins. He would receive similarly robust treatment from a Scotsman if not from an anæmic Anglo-Indian, for they too know the substance and quality of the article they demand as well as does the average Irishman. But the Irish and their whisky were having the floor to themselves as the last two sittings recorded.

St. Patrick's Day was shamelessly devoted by the Commission, for most part, to taking evidence of Mr. Gilbey, proprietor of three pot-still distilleries in Scotland, and not a single pot in Ireland. Asked to define whisky, the witness said Scotch whisky is spirit distilled from malted barley in a pot still. Irish whisky is a spirit distilled in a pot still, chiefly from malted barley and unmalted barley, oats, wheat, or rye, if the distiller so wishes. If maize were used in any substantial quantity the product would cease to be whisky; the flavour would be extraordinarily strong. That refers to a pot still. In a patent still it would not signify, for all flavours disappear. Yet Mr. Gilbey is also a blender, but he did not blush to relate his "blended whisky" contained sixty per cent. of pot-still to forty per cent. of patent still. Cross-examined by the Chairman, Mr. Gilbey said: "We do not feel, in the face of the recent judgment, that we could describe this blend as Scotch whisky." "But you call it whisky?" said the Chairman. "Yes, but not Scotch whisky." "Is it your contention, then, that Scotch whisky must be unblended pot-still spirit?" "We have always acted on that principle." "But surely," the Chairman said, "that is rather arbitrary, if it is made in Scotland from Scotch ingredients and blended in the country?" "In our business," replied the witness, "we have never considered that grain spirit was Scotch whisky, and therefore we have never used the word Scotch on the label." Pot-still whisky, he proceeded, is not stronger than patent-still spirit, but it is richer in flavour, and will therefore stand a stronger dilution with water. He said he never heard of anybody drinking unblended patent-still spirit, with the exception of Sir James Dewar. "I should," he said, "call it very little else than pure alcohol, with very little flavour. I have a sample here. The Commissioners need not taste it; to smell it would be sufficient." Lord James declined the offer with a smile, and perhaps his lordship was wise, for as Mr. Gerald Mooney of Dublin and Belfast declared, a man gets drunk very much more quickly on patent-still spirit and the after-effects are generally considered to be more severe. But the witness only gave hearsay testimony; he did not lay claim to personal experience. So that the choice lies very much with the consumer who must be guided by the object he has in view. To meet the demand, blenders blend; but so far all that can be gathered from the evidence is that the consumer had better stick to the brand he has been accustomed to and try no experiments, until after the Commission has decided to tell us which brands and blends are safest and least deleterious to the system.

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JAPANESE YARN TRADE METHODS. Our Hongkong contemporary has done great service to the yarn trade in general by translating a pamphlet which has come into its possession, sent out by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association "for the encouragement of the purchase of cotton yarn manufactured in Japan." The pamphlet shows that the "encouragement" is nothing less than a great lottery scheme. An attempt to stop the lottery by intercepting the tickets as they passed through the post failed, as it was immediately decided to distribute the tickets in the bales themselves, and the pamphlet states that "in any port where lotteries are illegal this Association will think of other means of giving presents," while a subsequent paragraph states that no residents in Japan will be entitled to purchase tickets. The lottery is on a grand scale, the prizes ranging from ten thousand yen down to a packet of picture postcards. The scheme is proposed for one year and the money is to be raised by a fund among the spinning mills. The agreement is that each spinning mill in the Association which produces coarse yarn valued 20's and above shall contribute fifty sen towards the prize fund on each bale produced and twenty-five sen more on each bale exported. It seems, from the *Osaka Mainichi*, that the Association anticipated that their scheme might meet with opposition at the hands of the "British Consulate" at Shanghai, if only for the protection of Indian yarn! It would have been more charitable if the Association, knowing of the law in England with regard to gambling, had given the British Consulate credit for some conscientious scruples on such a doubtful scheme. The *Mainichi* goes on to suggest that opposition is also offered because Shanghai yarn will be affected, and the majority of the shareholders of Shanghai spinning companies being yarn merchants, their opposition to the scheme is natural. The Japan Spinners' Association, however, stands firm on its decision, and Mr. Shoji, Secretary of the Association, has left Osaka for Shanghai to see to issue of the lottery tickets. How far the provisions of the Shanghai Gambling Act extend we do not know, but lotteries are undoubtedly illegal there and it would seem not impossible to defeat the Japanese swindle by stopping all bales containing the lottery tickets. The spinning industry is an important one in Anglo-Chinese commerce, and while, without a special fiscal system, it is impossible to keep out competition with local mills it is both reasonable and desirable to prevent unfair competition. Such methods are not calculated to give Japanese traders a good name, although we shall be surprised if the lottery scheme is allowed to be carried through in its entirety.

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THE DIAMOND OUTLOOK. On the last day of March terminated the old agreement between the Premier Company and the Diamond Syndicate, and the last mail brings papers containing many satirical cartoons on the sudden depreciation in the price of the jewel. The agreement, however, is not the only cause of fallen prices. One could go back far before finding the real reason, but the immediate cause is to be found in Mr. Roosevelt and his war on what he considered wicked finance, for with the panic came a collapse in the price of stocks and a tightness of money that does not allow of unnecessary ornaments. So the diamond has fallen from its proud place by reason of lack of demand, and on the top of this comes the difficulty of rearranging interests in South Africa. One mine, the Dutoitspan, closes down in about a fortnight because there is no market for high-priced stones, and other mines are diminishing their output and expenses—notably de Beers. On the Continent the cutters are buying only just enough inferior stones to keep their works going, and the market is stagnant and salvation can only come through co-operation among the big mines. Free trade in diamonds would hardly be an unmixed blessing. For good stones the use is limited almost entirely to articles of luxury, and therefore the mines can only be profitable so long as the luxury is not too common. For once in a way both seller and purchaser are agreed on this point, for though many are unable to afford the high price they are well aware that if all the stones were cheaper they would have to pay an even higher price than at present to achieve the desired effect. Once diamonds fall, no one can say when the bottom will be reached. In 1907 de Beers diamonds realised an average of 64s. 10d.; in 1892 the price was only 25s. 6d. It is therefore idle to talk as though the Premier Company could sell against the Syndicate and still get remunerative prices. Surely from every point of view the correct policy for the Transvaal diamond producers is to exercise a little restraint, and still more a little imagination. This course is all the more clearly indicated because of the firm belief expressed at the Premier meeting that the world will soon be buying diamonds nearly as freely as of old, in which case any sacrifice that may be made by producers now—if, in the circumstances, sacrifice it can be called—will be repaid tenfold. At all events we feel sure that when Mr. Cullinan and his brother directors consider more at their leisure what a smash in diamonds would mean for them and the Transvaal taxpayer, they will not be slow to recognise that their interests are inextricably bound up with those of the Diamond Syndicate.

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THE FIG OF HELL. If names mean anything at all, the title given by the Spaniards to the plant which they brought from Mexico should be conclusive proof that it was of no value. As a matter of fact, however, the Mexican poppy, for that is its more general name, is an extremely useful little plant and performs quite an important function in various parts of the world. In India it is regarded as a weed, but its well known uses might be extended. One of its chief advantages seems to be that it will grow where other plants will not and will thrive in a nitre soil which kills other plants. An issue of the *Agricultural Ledger* of the Government of India sets forth its good and its bad points. As a food it is impossible, being too medicinal in its properties; but even this gives it an advantage of its own, for it is frequently used by Hakims where a salve has to be applied, and is said to be remarkably efficacious in treating severe headaches caused by exposure to the sun. Another use to which the extracted oil is put, though sparingly, is lighting; but for its most valuable property one must look outside India. In Mexico the oil is used by painters and for the treatment of wood to which it not only gives a good polish but acts as a ward against white ants and borers. As a siccative, too, it has its uses and might find profitable use in caulking timber and boats when it is required to keep out damp, and destructive insects, while, finally, it is said to make a good soap. Just as the oil is not edible so is the cake made from the crushed seed unsuitable as fodder, but as a manure it is excellent and thus might take the place of other cakes which cattle can ill spare for the fields. Certainly Mexican poppy has its drawbacks, but since it will grow on ground which would be despised for other crops, a little care in its cultivation might bring in a good return.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Sultan" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday morning.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Persia" left Kobe for Bombay via Saigon on the morning of the 7th instant. The same Company's s. s. "Austria," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 8th instant.

THE Hongkong correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 2nd instant:—"A telegram from Canton states that the Cantonese are willing to reconsider the boycott of Japanese goods after Japan has lost 30 millions sterling."

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Lingard, Assistant Engineer, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway (a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lingard, of 17, Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh), and Miss van Geyzel, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. van Geyzel, I.M.S., and Mrs. van Geyzel.

A milkman on his way into Versailles saw a bag on the top of a garden wall surrounding an uninhabited villa. He took the bag down, and bonds of the City of Paris worth £400 fell out. He carried his treasure trove to the police station, and in a year and a day, if it is not claimed by the owner, the £400 will be the property of the milkman.

AN Agra telegram to the "Bengalee," dated the 7th instant, says that owing to the highhandedness of the Principal and European staff, of which no details are given, 100 students have gone on strike and that a mass meeting is to be held to protest against the conduct of the principal and staff and submit a memorial to Government.

OUR Muzaffarpur correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says.—An enthusiastic and representative meeting of the Mohammedans of the district was held at the house of Syed Mahboob Hassan, Bar-at-law, when a branch of the Behar Provincial League was unanimously established. Moulvi Syed Ahmed Hussain was elected President and Syed Mahboob Hassain was elected Secretary.

A BOY who was convicted in New York of stealing a history of Greece, and who pleaded that he took the book for the purpose of improving his education, intending to return it when he had read it, has been released at the instance of President Roosevelt.

IN a series of letters of Lord Beaconsfield, sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, was one dated January 1836, to his father, containing the following passage: "The letters in the 'Times' have made a great sensation. I am the first individual who ever silenced the Press with its own weapon." The letter was sold for 16s.

A LETTER has been received by the Weymouth Town Council from the town clerk of Adelaide acknowledging the gift of twelve white swans to that Municipality. Three, it was stated, died on the voyage, and two others had since died. By a curious coincidence, five of the twelve black swans given by Adelaide to Weymouth have died since their arrival in England.

THE Salisbury Town Council considered a recommendation from the Watch Committee that coffee should be supplied during the winter months to the constables on night duty, the Chief Constable reporting that the cost would amount to 14s. per week. During the discussion an amendment was moved that the coffee should be supplied throughout the year, and not simply in the winter months, and this was carried.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

RETIRED ANGLO-INDIANS REVISITING INDIA. I noticed some time back a suggestion made by one of your regular contributors that retired Anglo-Indian officials must not be left entirely free to return to India. The idea had evidently occurred to him in consequence of a painful scene which had taken place in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. If I am reading aright the feeling which must have given rise to the idea, it is that when these officials come here as private citizens, shorn of their lustre and power, they might create an impression upon the natives which had better be avoided. They are so many extinct volcanoes that are best located in their native home, where they may spend the evening of their lives in peace. Although it is neither possible nor desirable to put any restraint upon the freedom of the retired officials, as proposed, I rather wish Mr. Authur Crawford had not revisited, in extreme old age, the scenes of his former triumphs and reverses. I wish for his own peace of mind, he had not not left his home. If he wanted, however, to revisit the city which he loved, and which he had done much in his own day to set forward along the path of progress, I wish he had not published the little pamphlets in which he has freely unburdened his soul. I have a vivid recollection of the mysterious awe with which, when a child, I had once seen Mr. Crawford, then in the hey-day of power, attending some public sports on the Esplanade,—the band striking up the National Anthem, as he came,—and I am shocked to see the same man in his present plight. It is, I suppose, to prevent such painful contrasts that your contributor has suggested the advisability of some sort of prohibitory rules. Mr. Crawford was a man of extraordinary abilities and uncommon gifts, which I love as much to cherish as I would like to forget his failings. I am afraid that for all he has done and projected for Bombay, of which he was the first, and perhaps, the greatest, Ædile, he has not met with adequate recognition from the city. Soured by circumstances and weighed down by infirmities, he is unable to exercise command over himself, and with pen in hand, he gives himself away rather pitifully. In his pamphlet on New Bombay, he rakes up the past, and says hard things of those against whom he still harbours a personal grievance. But I am sure he will be regarded with greater charity and forbearance than he has himsel shown to others.

MR. CRAWFORD ON NEW BOMBAY. Putting his personal digressions on one side, I must say the little pamphlet is interesting and instructive He reveals the grand schemes for the health and welfare of the city, which he had himself projected as its Municipal Commissioner He treats the subject with unique knowledge, but, unhappily, with an abundance of "sæva indignatio." He falls foul of the Chamber of Commerce for its advocacy of villas at Marine Lines, and for its ticklish suggestions with regard to burning and burial grounds and the Towers of Silence. He falls foul of the Corporation for its sins of omission and commission, as he conceives them himself. "Who is mainly responsible for the bubonic plague?" he asks; "who says rats? Rat me no rats!" If the Corporation have not actually imported plague, he says they have fostered and propagated it by neglecting to carry out Major Tulloch's project about the sewerage of the city. He is not singular in his condemnation of the sewage outfall at Love Grove in the face of gravity, the sea currents, and the prevailing westerly winds. Had Major Tulloch's plan been carried out, the sewage would have been conducted to the point between Antop Hill and Sion Fort to be there discharged into tiers of settling tanks, and rendered innocuous by disinfecting fluids. "From the tanks the effluent water (nearly pure) was to flow into conduits, and irrigate your vast town sweepings reclamations north of Coorla. From that sewage farm you could supply all the fodder needed by your bullocks, and abundance of esculents of the best kind. There was a mine (and still is) of gold in the farm!" I fancy there is a great deal of truth in this. Mr. Crawford says that in his own day, he had taken steps to prohibit the erection of factories of any kind south of Elphinstone Road. If his plan had been adhered to, Bombay would not, for one thing, have suffered so much from the plague of smoke. But here we have to make the best of existing conditions, and all that may be done now is to determine the bounds within which no factory may be allowed in future. Mr. Crawford's proposals will generally be acceptable to the native community. He is vehemently against the Marina, and is all for the poor. He would treat Lazarus as an honoured guest at his table, and place Dives "below the salt." He has a scheme for laying out the racecourse as a recreation ground for the people, adorned with trees and flowering shrubs, and provided with refreshment booths, badminton and tennis courts, and the music of the town band. Mr. Crawford was always a man of grand ideas, and much in advance of his times.

FUTURE OF THE MILL INDUSTRY. The mill industry of Bombay does not enjoy any longer the abnormal prosperity of the last two or three years, which has brought in an accession of wealth to the city amounting to about six crores. It is clear, however, from the review of the last year's working given by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, Chairman, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, and by other speakers at its annual meeting, that the position of the industry is sound and even hopeful. If China's awakening presents a disquieting feature, there are fresh fields to conquer, and the home market, which is the best market, is capable of infinite expansion. Even China is not to be given up so soon. Cotton manufacture is still in its infancy in the Celestial Empire, and the demand for the produce of Indian mills is likely to continue for some years to come. Besides, the construction of railways in the interior will tend to a steady growth of the demand for yarn, and this circumstance will serve to prolong the dependence of China upon foreign imports. About a decade ago, the prospect presented by the industrial activities of China would have set the Bombay mill-owners in a flutter. But circumstances have greatly altered since then, and, therefore, there is no reason to be nervous about the future. The experiment of growing Egyptian cotton has proved successful in Sind. There has been a large increase in the number of looms, and there is steady progress in the production of the finer counts. Shirtings, dhothurs and white fancy goods are finding a ready sale in India, where the trade has received an enormous impetus from the Swadeshi movement. New outlets have been opened for our yarn in Persia, Aden, Arabia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. It is a fact of great significance that "a providential demand" for Indian yarn came last year from the Syrian ports, and even from Manchester, which amounted to a total of 75,000 bales. The mill-owners may be relied on to do all that energy, shrewdness and foresight can accomplish. But if they want to conquer new markets, they must cultivate strict commercial morality, and maintain a hold on them by establishing their credit. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit gave his brethren at the meeting a timely warning, which, from what I have heard myself from private sources, was by no means superfluous. He reminded his hearers that they should always give the correct count and the exact length, shrewdly observing that "remissness in this respect is likely to cost us much. Let not the confidence in our products be shaken, for with the loss of that, the loss of the markets will accrue, as assuredly as night follows day."

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION. The Factory Commission is seriously exercising the minds of the mill-owners. No one will desire that "vexatious shakles" should be imposed upon the industry, but it must, at the same time, be remembered that the mill-owners' point of view is not the only one from which the subject should be approached. The evidence before the Commission discloses a large volume of opinion in favour of putting some limit to the hours of work, and it is surely no argument against any restrictive legislation, which may be undertaken for the reasonable well-being of the operatives, that there is no such legislation in China, where they are at liberty to work the mills for all twenty-four hours of the day. On the other hand, I am sure the Commission will not allow itself to be carried away by any sentimental cry about "Bombay's slaves," who, even as matters go, are very willing slaves, and for their class, are fairly comfortable. They are also beginning to take care of themselves, and are rapidly learning from their betters their first lessons in combination and organisation. Mr. Bomonji Petit lamented the growing truculence of the mill hands, and urged that it needed to be checked in time. This advice was repugnant to the radical tendencies of his son, Mr. Jehangir Petit, who advocated the rights of workmen to clamour and combine if they chose. The iniquitous excise duty was condemned by several speakers; but they had not much to say about the housing of the employes. In my opinion, the mill-owners have failed to tackle with the question in right earnest.

AN ATROCIOUS LIBEL AND ITS MORAL. The Bombay correspondent of the "Hindu" of Madras has perpetrated an atrocious libel on the Parsis of Bombay and their womankind, which has greatly agitated Parsi journals. I cannot conceive of any European being capable of such filthy slander. It would be abhorrent to his chivalrous and gentlemanly instincts. I have always admired my Parsi neighbours for the education and enlightenment of their girls, and for the freedom allowed to them within proper limits. When I see them turn out in large numbers to enjoy fresh air at the Sea Face, I wish that their Hindu sisters might similarly avail themselves of one of the best and healthiest of promenades to be found anywhere. If I remember right, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar remarked upon this trait of Parsi character with strong approval in one of his recent public discourses. But the correspondent sees nothing good in the pleasant and refreshing sight, and makes a brutal attack on their characters and morals. It was a matter for surprise that a reputable journal like the "Hindu" should have published the libel. It must have done so inadvertently, as a subsequent issue contains an apology, in which an attempt is made for the reparation of the wrong done to the community. Such incidents reveal a fact of which Europeans can have no adequate idea. They show how the Indians love one another. A high school for Hindu girls is going to the started, as the result of a magnificent bequest left by a Gujerati Hindu; and a committee of management was lately appointed, in which there are more Marathi than Gujerati Hindus. This has created a soreness in the latter section, who claim that they ought to have a preponderating voice in the management of an institution which owes its existence to one belonging to their own class. I am grieved to say that there is much jealousy, not only between race and race, and one community and another, but also between caste and caste, and between sections of the same community. They talk of an United India and an Indian Nation. It is nothing better than a fiction, and I see no sign yet of the millennium, when all will work harmoniously as members of the same family, directing their efforts towards the common good, and bound together by an identity of interests. While such a consummation is still very far off, we do want a power strong enough to hold us together, and save us from the chaos and carnage of civil strife.

DION.

FIRE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The following has been sent by the President, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to Government in connection with the suggestion for legislation in regard to Fire Insurance in India:—

With reference to your letter dated 16th January on the subject of legislation for Insurance Companies, my Commitee have the honour to offer the following remarks on the various points raised therein.

Regarding the question of the advisability of undertaking legislation in India on the lines of the English Life Assurance Companies' Act 1870, my Committee note with pleasure that the working of the Life Insurance Companies in India has attracted the attention of the Government.

Insurance Companies in India are but of recent growth. My Committee think that an immense benefit is sure to accrue to the country at large if this idea takes root and is developed on practical lines by means of sound enterprize. Their success will depend primarily on the character, position and influence of the persons undertaking the business of Insurance and the degree in which they are able to inspire the confidence of the public. My Committee are of opinion that one most important method of gaining confidence could be established, so as to ensure the stability of the Companies that might be started for the purpose, by making it obligatory on them by law to deposit a certain sum of money in officially recognised securities.

Such a deposit will no doubt act as a powerful check against the launching of bubble companies of the character which led sometime ago an ephemeral existence in various parts of the country and which owing to their collapse after a brief life so disastrously ruined their constituents. My Committee are therefore in accord with the Government's proposal to make the deposit obligatory on all Life Insurance Companies. But they are strongly of conviction that a deposit of a lakh and a half instead of three lakhs will amply suffice for the object in view. Having regard to the fact that enterprise of the nature in this country is comparatively new and needs much careful fostering and development in order to stimulate the habit of thrift chiefly among the wage-earning classes and thus popularize the great benefits to be derived therefrom and also to the other fact that capital is still limited, it is essential that the deposit should not be of a prohibitive character so as to arrest the much-needed development. Moreover if the other safeguard which my Committee beg to suggest the Government to adopt is carried out there will be reserved to the policy-holders ample guarantee, namely, the examination of accounts by competent actuaries once every five years. In this connection it may be pointed out to the Government the successful character of some of the Life Ansurance Companies that have been established here for some years past with a capital not exceeding two lakhs.

My Committee would respectfully draw the attention of the Government to certain Societies such as "Friendly," "Death," "Provident" and others which carry on the work with a small capital. For such societies a smaller deposit may well be deemed advisable and expedient.

As to the question stated in para. 4 of the letter No. 10569—10583—179 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India to Local Governments and Administrations, my Committee are strongly of opinion that the same amount of deposit now demanded from Indian Insurance Companies should be also demanded from Insurance Campanies working in India but having their registered offices in countries the laws of which do not provide for a deposit or other suitable security. The Government cannot be unaware of the fact that under the law passed in 1878 the Canadian Government oblige all Life Insurance Companies working in their dominions "to show assets on hand to cover their total liability or legal reserve at the end of each year and with foreign companies to place with the Receiver-General or Trustees an amount sufficient to cover all the liabilities of all the policies issued." This must be put up on not less than 3½ per cent. basis.

Such an excellent economic provision, with such modifications as may be necessary for Indian conditions, will, in the opinion of my Commitee, prove most conducive to the best interests of the Indian people. They would therefore suggest that a provision similar in substance to the one just referred to be incorporated in the proposed legislation about Life Insurance Companies. In addition to the above, the legislation contemplated should also make obligatory on all Indian Life Insurance Companies the investment of all their assets in the same officially recognized securities. Such a provision will prove most salutary and act besides as a strong check on Companies diverting their funds to purposes which may prove detrimental to the interests of policy-holders.

In conclusion, my Committee respectfully urge that the contemplated legislation should not be of such a character as to tend to arrest sound and healthy development and growth of Life Insurance Companies, neither should they be put at any serious disadvantage against all foreign competition which is greatly on the increase in this country, and which necessarily works to India's disadvantage.

THE Government of South Australia have, at the request of the Royal Society of the Colony, set aside sixty-seven square miles at the west end of Kangaroo Island as a sanctuary for wild animals. Kangaroos, wallabies, and opossums will dwell in the reserve. The society is still asking for more land—313 square miles in all—for the sanctuary. The Government are considering a further grant.

THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

A SUGGESTED CABINET.

Interesting Selection.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 8.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes the following forecast of the reconstruction of the Cabinet:—

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of Exchequer.

Lord Tweedmouth, President of the Council.

Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Winston-Churchill, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Walter Runciman, Minister for Education.

The "Daily News" states that a peerage will be conferred on Sir Henry Fowler.

Mr. Asquith has arrived at Biarritz. In the course of an interview he stated that he arranged the reconstruction of the Cabinet before leaving London.

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Asquith was received in audience by King Edward to-day, when he resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and kissed [hands] on his appointment as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.

He subsequently lunched with His Majesty.

Mr. Asquith leaves Biarritz to-morrow and King Edward returns on April 15th to attend a Privy Council on 16th.

CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Fresh Edict Issued.

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION FORMED.

LONDON, April 8.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that an Edict has been issued which appoints a Commission consisting of Prince Kung and four officials to enquire strictly as to the extent of opium-smoking amongst the officials and people. The Edict orders the establishment of refuges for the treatment of victims.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Further Heavy Decreases.

LONDON, April 7.

The Trade Returns for March show a decrease in the Imports of £5,625,662 and in the Exports of £1,829,610.

LABOUR PARTY IN AMERICA.

LONDON, April 7.

A new Labour Party has been formed in the United States and holds a Convention on the 1st August, to arrange for candidates' elections, including the Presidency.

COUNTY COUNCIL LOAN.

Satisfactory Issue.

LONDON, April 7.

The London County Council Loan of 2¾ million sterling issued at par is already a half premium.

NEW GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

LONDON, April 8.

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael has been appointed Governor of Victoria in succession to Major-General Sir Reginald Talbot, who has resigned.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Satisfactory Solution.

LEGISLATION UNLIKELY.

LONDON, April 7.

Mr. King, the Canadian Labour agent, has concluded his mission after a series of conferences with Lord Elgin and Mr. Morley. It is understood that a satisfactory solution of the Indian emigration problem has been found. Legislation is not likely, but administrative measures will be taken in India to discourage emigration to a country where the conditions are so unsuitable.

THE U. S. SENATE.

Increased Military Expenditure.

LONDON, April 8.

A despatch from Washington states that the Senate has passed the Military Appropriation Bill, providing for an expenditure of 98 million dollars, being an increase of twenty millions.

POLITICAL RIOTS IN PORTUGAL.

Calm Restored.

LONDON April, 7.

Lisbon has resumed its normal appearance after the arrest of 500 undesirables.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 8.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Caley.

Mme. Melba, who is now touring some of the Victorian country centres, had the awkward experience of being "dunned" shortly before one of her concerts at Ballarat. It appears (says the "Chronicle's" Melbourne correspondent) that the account of a farmer for dairy produce supplied to Ercildoune, the squatter's mansion rented by the Diva during her stay in Australia, had not been paid by madame's servants. The farmer therefore issued a summons, and had it served on Mme. Melba on her arrival in Ballarat. The policeman apologised for his intrusion, and presented the summons. Mme. Melba before leaving Ercildoune had given explicit instructions that all domestic accounts should be paid. However, she paid the account on the spot, together with the legal expenses. Mme. Melba crowned the incident by presenting the policeman who served the summons with two tickets for her concert at Her Majesty's Theatre, Ballarat.

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS.

Financial Considerations.

SIR E. GREY'S ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 8.

A White-Book has been published dealing with reform in Macedonia in which Sir Edward Grey concurs in the Russian proposals provided that the further suggestions, he makes, are adopted. He does not object to the retention of Hilmi Pasha and suggests that instead of the reduction of the Turkish troops which the Powers rejected, a proportion of the revenues required for civil needs should be deducted and the balance handed to the Porte to maintain the troops, the Porte making up any deficit in military expenditure.

LONDON, April 8.

The papers are unanimous in commending Sir Edward Grey's attitude towards the Macedonian question.

His latest proposals mainly aim at ending the present system, by which the civil needs of the country are starved to meet the enormous military expenditure. He is prepared to accept Hilmi Pasha as Inspector-General, but he must be made practically independent of the Porte.

In the course of the correspondence Sir Edward Grey remarks that Great Britain will withdraw her assent to the increase of the Turkish customs unless the present deficit in the Macedonian budget is made good.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Seven More Tigers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIPRI, April 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by their respective staffs, arrived at Sipri this evening, having motored over 70 miles. His Excellency shot a tiger in Punniar Koh, on the way. This finished the Gwalior section, which has provided excellent sport, nine tigers having been shot, of which seven have fallen to the Viceroy's rifle. There is good news of tigers, near Sipri also, and it is intended to have another beat to-morrow. Sipri is a delightful place, considerably higher than Gwalior, and consequently cooler. It is a very favourite residence of His Highness.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Chidambaram Pillay's Case.

BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 8.

At Tinnevelly, yesterday, the adjourned enquiry into the charges against Chidambaram Pillay was resumed.

Mr. Narayanmoorthi, the Vakil, who appeared for the accused, raised two points of law, that (1) the sanction of Government was not in proper form to enable the Court to take cognisance of the offence under Section 196 C.P.C. and (2) that the complaint filed did not satisfy the requirements of Section 190, as it did not contain sufficient particulars. The Magistrate overruled both objections.

Five witnesses were examined, the Police Inspector of Palamcottah, Mr. Westmoreland, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr. Chapman of the B. I. S. N. Co., Tuticorin, Mr. Champion of the Hindu College, and Mr. Cameron of Messrs. Parry and Co, Tinnevelly. The witnesses from Tuticorin spoke to the insulting attitude of the people in and before March last to attempt to boycott. Messrs. Champion and Cameron spoke to incidents which occurred on the morning of 14th March in Tinnevelly, prior to the riots.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 11th instant. An application for the release of the accused on bail was refused, the Magistrate holding that the evidence already adduced and the circumstances of the case did not warrant his using the discretion allowed by the Act in favour of the accused.

FEEDER LINE TO JHUDO.

Probable Opening in December Next.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 7.

The capital required for the construction of the feeder line of railway from Mirpur Khas to Jhudo has been over-subscribed roughly by ten or twelve per cent.

Arrangements have been completed for the immediate construction of the line; sleepers (deodar) have been purchased, and rails and other materials ordered from England.

A memorandum by constructing agency of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway. shows, that it is expected, that plate laying will be commenced early in June next and the line will be laid at the rate of about half mile a day. Jhudo will thus be reached early in October next, and theline should be carrying traffic by 1st December, or probably some weeks earlier, if there be no delay in the manufacture and shipment of rails and other stores in England.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The Decentralisation Commission took the evidence of the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller here, to-day, which completes their Simla tour. Mr. Hobhouse leaves by to-morrow's mail for England, while the other members of the Commission proceed to Lahore on Saturday prior to going home to write the report.

The Factory Commission, which has been travelling about India, has also completed taking evidence and comes up here shortly to report.

Mr. Pargiter, Deputy Secretary, Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, retires with effect from to-morrow, Mr. W. B. Gordon, C. I. E., from the Frontier Province succeeding him.

The Amateur Dramatic Club here have decided to postpone their annual sale of boxes until after the first performance in the middle of the month.

Information received here encourages the belief that the general rain which has fallen during the past two days throughout the Punjab will do an enormous amount of good, owing to the exceptional large area that has been sown late and which consequently has not yet reached a stage where it would be damaged. Instead of profiting by the moisture the depression is proving larger than first expected and disturbed weather is likely to continue.

Mr. Berrington, Director-General of Telegraphs, has proceeded to Cawnpore, where he meets Mr. Harvey, member for Commerce and Industry, to-day.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Telegraphs, has been relieved here by Mr. Meredith, and has started for Madras, where he takes charge of the Central office.

Mr. Walker, Director-General of Observatories, leaves to-morrow for home on leave, Mr. Field officiating during his absence.

DEATH OF SIR HOWARD VINCENT.

A NOTABLE PERSONALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., K.C.M.G., died to-day at Mentone, of heart failure.

By the sudden death of Sir Howard Vincent, at the age of fifty-nine, the political world loses one of its most popular and interesting personalities. Like all really clever men, Sir Howard had his enemies, but he could afford to hold them in contempt, for his natural manliness, his sturdy independence, the free avowal of his opinions and his great natural abilities had won for him innumerable friendships in many spheres of life. For more than twenty years he had sat in Parliament as the representative of Central Sheffield in the Unionist cause, and though he had been carefully kept from attaining Cabinet rank,—a fact with which his opponents delighted to tease him—his word was respected upon numerous subjects. His vigorous "Hear, Hear" was one of the trumpet notes of the House, and his unequivocal ideas of Government were demonstrated not long ago, when one of India's alleged friends meekly enquired "What ought they to do to Lala Lajpat Rai." "Shoot him!" grunted Sir Howard.

Sir Howard was a man of extremely versatile attainments—soldier, artist, war correspondent, barrister, criminologist, politician and linguist. For years he was an energetic worker upon the old Metropolitan Board of Works,—like the late member for Peckham—and like him Sir Howard also sat upon the London County Council which rose upon its ashes. His activities in connection with the Italian anarchists in Italy, the Royal Constabulary in Ireland, and as Director of Criminal Investigations in London cannot be adequately narrated here; but his numerous books are the witnesses to his enthusiasm in the public service and to his untiring energies in many causes. He was largely instrumental in raising the C. I. V.'s. for the war and he accompanied them to the front. Sir Howard was a son of the Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, 11th Baronet of D'Abernon Chase; his elder brother is the present Baronet, and his younger brother is Sir Edgar Vincent, K. C. M. G., the ex-Egyptian Financial Adviser, and now M. P. for Exeter. Sir Howard, whose wife was a considerable heiress, leaves an only daughter, who was married a few months ago. Sir Howard's death will create a bye-election in Central Sheffield, which gave the late Knight a majority of nearly a thousand at the last election, and which, it may be taken for granted, will be largely increased by his successor. Sir Howard's death at Mentone is a curious reminder that his father also died in the South of France, at Cannes.

Sir Howard's story of his early life has been thus told by himself. After leaving Sandhurst I was at once offered an Ensigncy in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and directly afterwards a Cornetcy in the 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars, in India. Had I taken the 19th I should have commanded the regiment long before I could have been Captain in the Royal Welsh—or been killed, like my friend that gallant officer, Barrow, who took my place.

I joined the Second Battalion of the Royal Welsh at Newport, Mon., in September, 1868. It was then commanded by Colonel Bell, V. C., who took the first gun at the Alma with his own hand, leaving the ranks for the purpose. How recklessly the dear old fellow—"Smiler" we called him—used to gallop me down the steep barrack hill! I was dismissed drill in a few days, for I found no difficulty in learning a drill book straight off by heart. The Royal Welsh were very sporting. We had between sixty and seventy horses and everybody hunted with the Llangibbey and Chepstow, and shot and fished, and played cricket, except one fellow, who had to do all the duty. Poor "Mossoo," he has gone now!

In due course we were moved to Aldershot. On the morning after our arrival Sir Daniel Lysons inspected us, and had out all the subalterns to drill. I was junior ensign; but I rattled out cautions and command like any old sergeant-major. The dear General was delighted. "Last, but not least," he said. Those four words made me think I might as well begin to work. So I "got up," and have never "sat down" since.

The Franco-German War broke out in 1870. I began by translating Colonel Stoffel's reports from Berlin. Then I thought I should like to go as a military correspondent; but I did not know any editor, so I wrote to the "Telegraph" and "Standard." The former telegraphed to me to come to London, and, after putting me through all sorts of tests, decided to send me out. Colonel Napier Sturt, of the Grenadiers, and M. P. for Dorset, undertook to get me leave. What a man and what a friend that was. There was no trouble he would not take, He was quite ready to recommend me for the Premiership, or anything. But the Government would have no officers with either Army as newspaper correspondents.

Later on, though, I went to Berlin, and then acted for a time as Queen's Messenger, going with special despatches for Lord Augustus Loftus to Copenhagen, and also to Vienna, where my cousin, Lord Bloomfield, was Ambassador.

In 1871 I went to Russia, and working eleven hours a day with four masters, and living in a Russian family, where not a word but Russian was understood, could speak and read and write it in less than three months. The Russian Army in Warsaw and the Viceroy received me with open arms, turned out divisions and brigades in my honour, and feted me in every possible way. Why, I never could make out. On my return, the Treasury, at the instance of Sir Charles Wilson, then head of the Topographical Branch, sent me an unsolicited grant, and many letters of approval came from the War Office and Horse Guards. I had seven offers of staff employment in a month. But my Colonel thought I was going the pace too strong, and as nobody ever left the Royal Welsh, and I was still junior, I had to carry colours all through the Blandford manœuvres until my shoulder was black and blue. I confess to being very envious of galloping aides-de-camp, among whom I might have been. At this time I brought out "Russia's Advance Eastward," and "Elementary Military Geography." Then when the leave season came, after getting an extra at Hythe, I went to Italy and learnt Italian, and then to Austria to study the remodelled army.

In the winter of 1873 I commanded a company at Navan in co. Meath, and, being the only officer, turned theatrical manager to amuse the men and keep them out of mischief. That was successful, and for three months there was not one single defaulter. The troupe raised several hundred pounds—the Lord-Lieutenant even coming to see them—and with the proceeds coal was sold to the poor by the priests and clergy for half price. The people were very enthusiastic, and but for restraining influence on my wise father's part, I might have been candidate for Meath before the adoption of Parnell.

At this time the old inclination for the Bar returned. I got two days' leave with difficulty to go over and lecture on the Austrian Army at the United Service Institution. I found there was an entrance examination going on at the Inner Temple. My father consented to my going in, quite sure that not having an hour's preparation, I should be spun. But by good luck my translation of "Cæsar" was so free that I was the only one the examiners passed through. So I got a cheque for the fees, and settled to leave the army and go to the Bar. The Long Vacation was in front of me. I employed it in continuing the study of Russian in Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, taking command at the same time of "F." Company in the Royal Berks Militia, to which my younger brother Edgar (now K.C.M.G. and M.P. for Exeter) came afterwards as subaltern. Then I entered the chambers of General Blake, Judge Advocate-General of Marines, for the theoretical work of the examinations in Roman Law and other branches of Jurisprudence. Among General Blake's pupils was Sir Evelyn Wood. But then came the difficulty of practice. I knew no solicitors. So I went to Messrs. Gregory and Rowcliffe, of Bedford Row. Mr. Rowcliffe said he could not take me into his office, as I wanted, but he recommended me to enter the chambers of Mr. T. Henry Baylis, to whom he sent all his pleadings.

In the autumn of 1875 I went through Servia, just before the rising against the Sultan, and subsequently in Constantinople saw much of Hussein Adni Pacha, the Serashir, who was afterwards assassinated. He used to fix five o'clock in the morning for interviews, and one had to start in the dark from Therapia in a four-oared caique to be in time at his palace on the Bosphorus. During my stay in the Turkish capital—Abdul Aziz being Sultan—I devoted as much time to the study of Turkish as I had done to Russian, and prepared a military Anglo-Russian-Turkish dialogue book ready for issue, in the event of war breaking out.

Returning to Cannes, where, in 1868, my father had bought the Villa Flora, an attack of typhoid—caught at Constantinople, or on the top of Vesuvius, when, very hot with the climb, I took a glass from the flask of a peasant—supervened, and I was seriously ill for many weeks.

But becoming convalescent at the end of January, 1876, I returned to England, and was called to the Bar. It then became a question what one could do. I wrote a successful handbook to "The Law of Criticism and Libel." Then I joined the South-Eastern Circuit and the first time had sixteen briefs—all but two or three, of course, "devils." Baron Huddleston was the senior Judge and very kind. He gave me at Maidstone an important defence, of which I am afraid I made a horrid muddle, for the Baron kept shaking his head during my address to the jury, and the unfortunate prisoner got convicted; I hope he was guilty.

In the summer the war between Russia and Turkey I had long anticipated, broke out, and after some negotiation, it was decided that I should go to the head-quarters of the Russian Army as Military Commissioner for the "Daily Telegraph." The honorarium was princely—£300 a month and all expenses. I was received with much courtesy at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Kishineff, but with less "empressement" by that master pen, Mr. Archibald Forbes, who had little liking for the advantages accruing to a contemporary from my knowing Russian and Russian ways. I accompanied the Imperial train from Kishineff to Bucharest; but soon afterwards it became evident that my studies and friendships in Turkey were not favourably viewed by the Commander-in-Chief, and an intimation was conveyed to me that my further presence with the army would not be sanctioned by the Emperor.

It was very evident what agencies had been at work, but if harm was done at the time it was amply atoned for long before the recent death of the author.

I returned across the Carpathians, and making my way as rapidly as possible to London, the "Daily Telegraph" of June 4th, 1877, came out with scarcely anything but the telegrams of the day. The whole of the rest of news space was given to my report upon the Russian advance, occupying seven columns.

As none of the correspondents on the Danube had been allowed to write or telegraph a word, the report was copied in whole or part by nearly every European and American newspapers, and the Russian authorities much regretted the hasty "congé" they had given me. Naturally I expected much editorial congratulation. My surprise was, therefore, great when on going to the office, Sir Edward Lawson put his finger upon a sentence of a dozen or eighteen words in the middle of a column describing the Cossacks, and upbraided me for having used them or something like them in a speech delivered in the same connection five years before!

The skill of Lord Beaconsfield having saved not only Turkey from annihilation, but also England from taking part in the war, neither my Russo-Turkish dialogue for the British Army, nor my offer to raise a regiment of Volunteers for active service—I had been in command of the Central London Rangers from 1875, and had thoroughly reorganised it—became available.

But difficulties were evidently arising in connection with the Metropolitan Police, and it was clear that the public would soon demand a less military and more effective civil and police administration, I therefore went to Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Vienna, and made a thorough study of police systems. This I embodied in reports to the Committee appointed to enquire into the Detective Department at Scotland Yard—though I had neither mandate nor request to do so.

At the same time the reorganisation of the Volunteer Forces was an evident necessity. With some difficulty, and after successfully overcoming the scruples of the War Office, I convened at the Royal United Service Institution a conference from the whole country upon "The Requirements of the Volunteer Force." It went on for three days and the result was so clear and so unanimous that the Secretary of State (the present Lord Derby) at once appointed a committee to go into the matter, and thence came reforms and changes, which my first motion in Parliament in 1886 and other action have since much enlarged.

On March 3rd, 1878, I received a letter from the Under-Secretary of State (Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson, afterwards Lord Rookwood) to come to the Home Office on the morrow. I had no acquaintance whatever either with him or with Lord Cross, then Home Secretary. But I left Whitehall Director of Criminal Investigations in the Metropolitan Police with absolute control over the criminal administration, on which I was to correspond direct with the Secretary of State, and subject only to the Chief Commissioner—that most amiable and kindly of men, the late Sir Edmund Henderson.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. Yorke on Swadeshism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 8.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled at noon to-day when all the members who had been present yesterday attended, with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, whose absence is due to sudden indisposition, and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. The Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Yorke, Member for the Madras Chamber of Commerce, said in the course of the continuation of the Madras Budget debate:—Your Excellency,—In connection with the question of Government assistance towards industrial development of the country, I wish to point out that in these days of joint stock companies it is rather nonsense to talk of Swadeshi enterprise being strangled by foreign competition, because any Indian who likes can become a shareholder in any European managed company. Indeed, he and his fellows have only invested largely enough to even acquire a complete control of practically any company they may fancy to make it in effect Indian. You spoke, Sir, of Government developing our Indian industry on evolutionary lines. I suggest that irrespective of any Government assistance there are evolutionary possibilities in the direction I indicate for all votaries of the Swadeshi cult. I believe that such action would work towards that closer association and better understanding between Indians and Europeans on which the happy future of his country so largely depends.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Captain A. G. Bremner, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent of Park, vice Major G. A. J. Leslie, Royal Engineers, vacating. Dated 1st April.

Staff.-Major C. B. L. Clery, 125th Napier's Rifles, Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Bangalore, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore Brigade, vice Major C. H. Roe, R. E., on leave, or until further orders. Dated 28th February.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Major J. A. Loudon, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate, as Commandant, and Major A. H. Allenby, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence of Brevet-Colonel H. J. Bremner, on leave, or until further orders. Dated 16th March.

96th Berar Infantry.—Major C. C. Renton, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major H. P. Lane, or until further orders. Dated 13th March.

The undermentioned officer is granted 60 days' privilege leave from 27th April, or such date as he may avail himself of it:—Major-General T. D. Pilcher, C. B., officiating in Command of Bangalore Brigade.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

Strong Protest by Chamber of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent an urgent message to His Excellency the Viceroy to-day, suggesting the appointment of a Conciliation Board, to hear and determine the grievances of the telegraph signallers. A reply was received that the question was under consideration.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

In their telegram yesterday to the Viceroy concerning the telegraph crisis, the Chamber of Commerce said the position was now even graver than ever, and business was practically suspended, and suggested suspending the enforcement of the new rules till the whole question was dealt with by the Conciliation Board, thus permitting the return to normal business conditions.

Nearly 9,000 messages were held up in the Calcutta office and report comes of fifteen main wires having been fused at Bankipore, thus adding considerably to the delay in work.

LATER.

The Director General of Telegraphs has circulated a notice to-day to the staff in which, owing to wilful delay and obstruction to traffic, which, he says, has been most noticeable in the Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Rangoon and Karachi offices, as an initial measure, superintendents concerned have been instructed summarily to dismiss ten per cent. of those offices, replacing them, if necessary, by postal signallers. If the wilful obstruction continues, the same punishment will be meted out to others in other places as well. The staff are once more enjoined to give the new arrangement of watches a fair trial in obedience to order. The new hours of duty have as their object the lessening of the burden of night work and not to increase it. If these hours should be found to need modification, that will follow. The Director General hopes that his staff will pay heed to the call on their loyalty and good sense.

RANGOON, April 8.

No reply having been received to the telegram sent by the Burma Chamber of Commerce to the Director General of Telegraphs on the 3rd instant, regarding the present delays in the transmission of telegrams, the Chamber, on Monday, sent a telegram to the local Government drawing the attention of Government to the very serious situation caused by delays to telegrams which are paralysing trade and causing great loss to the commercial community. The matter appears to have reached a crisis, and the Chamber respectfully beg to enquire what steps it is proposed to take to obtain a settlement.

KARACHI, April 7.

Telegrams from the Punjab are arriving in a sadly mutilated condition; code words are so badly disfigured as to be wholly unintelligible, and mercantile firms are experiencing the greatest difficulty in carrying on their daily transactions.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce is taking rigorous action and strong representations are being made to Government.

POSITION IN BOMBAY.

27 SIGNALLERS DISMISSED.

SITUATION ACUTE.

A large number of messages are being despatched through the Post Office and the work is a good deal congested. The superior staff try their best to hustle, but it is not so well despatched as desired.

Mr. Newlands, the Telegraph expert from Home, has finished his inspection in Bombay and left for Cawnpore on Tuesday night.

The following circular was issued yesterday by the Director General of Telegraphs:—

"Warning was given in my circular notice of 2nd instant that punitive measures would have to be adopted if traffic was delayed. But I regret the warning has been neglected and the block continues. As supervisors have failed to detect individual obstructions, the whole of the signallers, supervisors and operators alike must be held liable to the punishment which is now due. The obstruction has been most noticeable in the Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Rangoon and Karachi offices. As an initial measure, the Superintendents concerned have been instructed to summarily dismiss ten per cent. of the staff of those offices, replacing them, if necessary, by postal signallers. If wilful obstruction continues the same punishment will be meted out to others and also in other places.

"The staff are once more enjoined to give the new watch arrangement fair trial in obedience to orders. The hours of duty have been rearranged to lessen the burden of night work, not to increase it. If they should be found to need modification, that will follow, but it must first be proved necessary. The Director-General hopes that his staff will yet pay heed to that call on their loyalty and good sense."

Acting up to the suggestion thrown forward above, the authorities in Bombay yesterday afternoon summarily dismissed about 27 signallers. This drastic punishment apparently tells very heavily on the poor men, all of whom claim to be innocent. Many of the dismissed men are old servants of Government and as such have served Government faithfully. Justice demands that every man must be accorded a chance to prove his innocence. This cardinal principle of our deservedly reputed administration has been denied the unfortunate men. They were given their notices of dismissal and warned that their desire to interview the Superintendent would prove abortive as he is but the mouthpiece of his superiors. We offer no comment on the case, but leave the public to form their opinion on what appears to be an exceptionally hard and sorrowful case. Owing to the strong action adopted by the authorities the signallers will very shortly hold a meeting at which means will be considered as to the best procedure to be adopted at the present juncture.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEW.

The following telegram has been sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Director-General of Telegraphs at Calcutta:—

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce having had the opportunity of hearing from Mr. Newlands the reasons for, and the true nature of, the new regulations as regards hours for the Telegraph signallers, are of opinion, while regretting the present delays in the telegraphic service and the temporary disorganisation to business, that the regulations are very desirable in the interests of the public as well as of the signallers themselves and should be carried out. They strongly urge that a statement should be published to enable the public to know the true facts of the case and the absolute necessity of the reforms. They understand that the question of pay is receiving the sympathetic consideration of Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me a little space for the insertion of this letter. "One Satisfied" is virtually the voice of one crying in the wilderness and savours too strongly of one out of a certain trinity of Tommies. However weak it be, it has withal helped to mark out more conspicuously the grievances of the rest of the staff with regard to the duties introduced at present. Under such favourable conditions as free clothing and rations, with a weekly pay, add on a Departmental pay of Rs. 1/4 at least per diem and ice it over with spicy pie-money. Loosen the iron fetters of the local order forbidding a civilian to leave premises under pain of suspension or reduction to indifferent grade. Gild these fetters with a 40 to 45 minutes' relief at a restaurant to permit of a customary read of the papers while the steaks are cooling in front, and allow a chat as a help to digestion. With all these in store, Tommy should have mounted two degrees higher and exclaimed "superlatively satisfied." Now let me illustrate by a single instance of a civilian signaller on his Rs. 40 (Rs. 7 or 8 for Security, and minus house allowance even). He is obliged to arrange at the cheapest boarding establishment which does not admit of a servant to dance attendance on him at the Office. He may, or may not, like to dodge the local order and leave the premises, in which case his pocket must be well lined and this is impossible to him. If his duties are from 7 a.m. to 15 p.m. he must leave home without a "chota" to be in time, and on his return it is near time for dinner. It may be urged that the Quarters' boy brings refreshments; so he does, but they are not distributed free of charge, and who is to meet this double expenditure? You cannot imagine a typical case like this and yet there are many to whom the present watches are similar to the studied torture of the Chinese, for none but those who see and know them are in a position to sympathise and best set forth how the new system tells on their health in less time than it took your correspondent to think over his letter, and would not such as these, with circumstances so uncompromising, naturally feel

VERY MUCH DISSATISFIED?

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

A Fourth Court.

Regarding the creation of a Fourth Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Esplanade in the City of Bombay and the appointment of certain gentlemen to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates and the permanent reduction of the number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates required to form a quorum for three to two. The following letter has been addressed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the Secretary to Government, of the Judicial Department:—

Adverting to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 5740, dated the 15th October 1907, I have the honour to state that, with a view to realizing more fully the original scheme of Courts presided over by Honorary Presidency Magistrates, I proposed the creation of a Fourth Court at the Esplanade, Fort, in my letter No. 2719, dated 9th July last. As Government are prepared to establish a Fourth Court, I have the honour to submit the following scheme for the approval of Government.

That under the provisions of Section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to notify the establishment of an additional Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates to be located at the Esplanade Police Court from the 1st March 1908 and to appoint gentlemen to make up the number required for the constitution of this Bench.

With a view to complete the number required for the Fourth Bench, I have the honour to submit herewith a list of gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, who are the willing to serve as Honorary Presidency Magistrates if appointed by Government. I have already consulted the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, as to whether he has any objection to their appointment as such on the ground of status, qualification or any other cause, and that officer informs me that the gentlemen named in the list are well fitted to carry on the duties of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

In their letter No. 3569 of 17th July 1905, Government allowed the adoption of a quorum of two for limited periods in cases of urgent necessity, and I have during certain periods permitted two Honorary Presidency Magistrates to form a quorum and to proceed with the hearing and disposal of cases under the authority vested in me by Government Notification No. 3801 of 29th July 1905. I have now received a communication from Mr. A. K. Leslie, President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, dated 26th October 1907, a copy of which is herewith annexed in which he advocates the permanent reduction of the quorum from three to two. He states that at a meeting of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, held on October 24th, the members were unanimously in favour of this reduction. The retention of the present quorum of three would provide scope for the employment of a larger number of Justices and in cases where Benches are divided the decision of a majority would have greater weight than the decision of a Chairman with a casting vote, but it is felt by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates that a large increase in their numbers would tend to unduly lessen the dignity of the Office Quorums of two are already in existence in Calcutta and elsewhere and they have been tried during considerable periods of time in Bombay with success. I am, therefore, of opinion that it is desirable to adopt Mr. Leslie's recommendation.

Should Government be pleased to sanction the proposed in the number from three to two of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates required to from a quorum, I will, with the permission of the Government, re-arrange and assign the services of the gentlemen including those proposed in the list referred to above to the respective four Courts, under Rule 2 of the Rules for the guidance of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay.

If Government are pleased to approve of my proposal I would request that Rule 7 of the Rules published in Government Notification No. 3801, dated 29th July 1905 be amended as follows:—

"(7) In order to form a quorum at least two Magistrates shall be present from the beginning to the end of a trial or inquiry as members of the Bench.

"Provided that if a salaried Presidency Magistrate be present throughout a trial or enquiry as president the case may be proceeded with to its conclusion notwithstanding that a quorum may not have been present throughout the proceedings."

With regard to the establishment required, I will, on receipt of the sanction from Government for the creation of the Fourth Court, submit the necessary proposition statement, in duplicate, through the Accountant General, Bombay.

The present contract grant of Rs. 350 allotted to the three Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts will have to be increased to Rs. 450 in order to provide the cost of clothing of sepoys and the contingent charges of the Fourth Court.

Judicial Department, March 28.

Resolution.—The Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to establish, with effect from the 1st April 1908 a fourth Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates to be located at the Esplanade Police Court, with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay. The establishment of the Court should be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

The list of gentlemen recommended by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with a view to completing the number required for the forth Bench is approved and the necessary Notification should be published in the "Bombay Goverment Gazette." Mr. Aston should be requested to re-group the Honorary Presidency Magistrates so as to allot a sufficient number to each of the four Benches.

Orders of Government on paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's letter will issue on receipt of the proposition statement referred to in paragraph 7.

The proposal to reduce the number of Honorary Presidency Magistrates required to form a quorum from three to two is approved and the necessary Notification should be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

(Signed) J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS

A meeting of the the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to organise a Medical Congress was held at St. George's Hospital on the 17th instant (Colonel Forman, I. M. S. presiding) to invite representatives of different branches of the medical profession (official and unofficial) to form with them a Central Committee. There were present Lieut.-Colonels Collie, Meyer and Jennings (Secretary), Major Winter, R. A. M. C. Captain Liston, I. M. S., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Drs. Turner, Powell, Cogill and Choksey.

It was resolved that the constitution of the Committee should be as follows His Excellency the Governor of Bombay being President:—Vice-Presidents—The two members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, the Principal Medical Officer H. M's Forces in India, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Principal Medical Officer H. M's Forces Poona Division, the Senior Royal Navy Medical Officer in Bombay, (representing the Royal Naval Medical Service), Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, I. M. S. (representing Medical Education), Sir Balchandra Krishna (representing the Bombay Medical Union) and Dr Temulji Nariman (representing Parsee Medical Practitioners and the Grant Medical College Society); Members—Lieutenant-Colonels Collie and Meyer, and Captain Gordon Tucker (representing the Indian Medical Service and the Bombay Medical and Physical Society); Colonel Robinson and Major Winter (representing the Royal Army Medical Corps); Drs. Turner and Choksey (representing the Health Department and Bombay Sanitary Association); Captain Liston (representing the Bacteriological Department): Drs. Cogill and Powell (representing the Civil Medical Department). The Editor of the "Indian Medical Gazette" and "Indian Medical Record" (representing the Medical Press; Drs. C. Fernandez, R. Row and Rajaballi Patel (representing private practitioners of communities); Drs. Shamshudin of Baroda and Kalyanwalla of Jamnagar (representing the Native State Medical Department); Rao Bahadur Kanak (representating the Assistant Surgeon Class); Mr. Ramchandra Iyer (representing the All-India Hospital Assistants Association); and Lieut.-Colonel Jennings (General Secretary).

The Calcutta High Court yesterday admitted the appeal of Leakat Hossein and Abdul Gaffoor and ordered their release on bail pending decision.

A coal merchant of Versailles took delivery of a large quantity of coal coming from Belgium. As it was being transferred to wagons two detectives stopped the men who were loading it, and discovered among the coal six tons of tobacco. The coal merchant, whose name is Percadet, explained, as the tobacco was intended to be burnt, he thought there could be no harm in importing it, as it was a sort of fuel after all. The police had no sense of humour, and took M. Percadet to prison.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

A Queen, An Imp, Drink, and Reminiscences.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 20.

The history of the Queen of Sheba, unearthed by M. Hugues le Roux in Abyssinia, is far more interesting and detailed than any previously known accounts of that remarkable woman. It is, indeed, so much in keeping with modern romance that a little scepticism as to the authenticity, or at least the antiquity, of the leaves from which it has been called may be forgiven. The personality of the Queen was such a tempting subject that it is a wonder some one combining romantic sentiment with the researchful mind of the born historian did not long ago stumble on some genuine record, some palm leaves stylographed with a full story of her enterprising journey to the Court of King Solomon, her private opinion of that monarch, her subjugation of him in spite of his wisdom, and her return to her own African realm. We have something of the sort at last, and should be deeply grateful to M. le Roux for his having mastered the language in which the tale is set down and for his courage in offering it to the world. The Ghize idiom in which the sacred volume of sixty-four leaves is written is known to few besides M. le Roux. The Emperor of Abyssinia, who claims descent, like all his progenitors, from the Queen of Sheba, does not know it, nor do his high and mighty officials. But the clever translator on his visit to Magdala, as a guest of the Negus, was escorted by no less a personage than the Tigreen Ato-Haile-Mariam, a native savant, who told his French confrère about the manuscript, and how difficult it was to get a look at it. The Negus, having broad views on the subject of hospitality, allowed the precious and sacred volume to be taken to M. le Roux, and he, with the help of the Tigreen, translated its text. The Frenchman considers its literary merit, as a prose poem, equal to Homer, and in pathos he compares it to the Bible. The British, it seems, had this treasure in their hands, having taken it from under Theodore's pillow when they captured Magdala. It was placed in the British Museum and thence restored to King John, successor of Theodore, who kept it always by him and left it to the present Negus, Menelik. We may expect to see duplicate copies of this translation find their way soon to the same shelves that harbour Omar Khayyam and all rare and ancient romance.

The Hon. C. S. Rolls has a neat little balloon built for himself. It has only a capacity of 11,000 cubic feet of gas, holds but one person, can be packed up and taken on an ordinary cab, and is christened "The Imp." Mr. Rolls started on his first trip in it on the 14th of March, from Chelsea, accompanied or preceded by the balloons "Lotus," "Valkyrie" and their owners. Motor cars with friends of the aeronauts followed the balloons as long as they could be seen, but hazy weather soon hid most of them from view. "The Imp," maintaining a low altitude, remained in sight and floated through the air for six and a half hours, descending at dusk beyond Dorking, where Mr. Rolls and his balloon were taken on board Mr. and Mrs. Moore Brabazon's following motor and carried back to the town. Mr. Rolls, who is so keen an aeronaut and motorist, does it all on a strict Eustace Miles diet, and says he never knows what real exhaustion means since he adopted it, and yet is one of the hardest workers in London.

The action between Mr. Frank Harris and Mr. Alfred du Cross ended disastrously for the plaintiff. His work, valued by himself at 300 guineas, was declared by the judge to be fully met by the twenty pounds paid into Court by Mr. du Cross, and Mr. Harris has not only to accept that amount as compensation for his literary election labours, but has to bear the costs of the action from the date of the payment of that sum into Court. Obvious moral: Have as little as possible to do with contested elections.

The "Graft" scandals in America have culminated in the conviction of five persons charged with defrauding the State of nearly £1,400,000 over the building and furnishing of the new Capitol at Harrisburg. The contractor, the treasurer, the auditor, the superintendent and the architect are all guilty and convicted, and eight others are under trial. The contractor was proved to have made 4,000 per cent, a somewhat alarming profit, on his job. What the other peculators piled up may be imagined from this. The architect received in commissions, he being the designer of furnishings as well as of the Capitol itself, over £80,000. The scandal has followed fairly soon on the sentence of five years' penal servitude on the Mayor of San Francisco. It is not so long since that functionary was regarded on all sides as a hero, for the manner in which he "stood up to" the situation during the fire and earthquake visitation of the beautiful city of which he was the chief magistrate. His patriotism and courage then were beyond all praise. Whether his success turned his head or overturned his principles, or simply revealed his true nature, it is impossible to say. He seems since then to have been a mere tool in the hands of Abraham Kueg, taking bribes right and left, and exploiting the opportunities offered by the rebuilding of San Francisco for more than it proved to be worth—to him at all events. Fortunately he was found out, tried and condemned, with the others concerned, and the city, phœnix-like, is rising rapidly and solidly from its ashes.

Free Traders point triumphantly to the fact that Brussels carpets are now almost exclusively made in England, the manufacture of them, according to the latest report of the British Consul General in Belgium, having all but died out in Brussels. The carpets are not only made in England, but sold to Belgium at a cheaper rate than they could be manufactured there. Free Trade Britain has adopted Brussels tapestry designs, uses more modern machinery and weaves carpets in such large quantities that she has overtaken and even passed Belgium with her old fashioned methods of carpet-making. "Brussels tapestry" is only a name, henceforth, like a plant that can be grown in any clime given the requisite conditions, artificial or natural.

Mr. Harold Spender in a review of the great Drink Question, makes the blood run cold with the enumeration of the evils resulting from alcoholism in England, Scotland and Ireland. It is vain for other writers to state that the amount the Kingdom spends per head on spirituous liquors is less than it often has been, that it is now only a paltry two pounds odd yearly, when it has been known to rise above three pounds a head. It makes little difference, if half be true that Mr. Spender attributes to the consumption of alcohol. Death, crime, lunacy, murder and poverty are only some of the headings under which he ranges the misfortunes due to Drink. If his statistics be correct—and it is but fair to say that he is not responsible for them,—they are taken from the cold depths of Reports, Blue Books and the despairing dicta of magistrates,—the human race, once the evils of alcoholism removed, should be almost as happy as angels, for the percentage of crime and misery bowing us down, directly and indirectly, leaves very little at the door of any other factor except the demon of Drink. If the promoters of the Licensing Bill feel as strongly as Mr. Harold Spender writes, no wonder they urge the passing of the Act on Parliament. Brewers and distillers, of course, see quite another side They don't want any one to exceed the bounds of moderation. They are engaged in a legitimate trade, and must think of the interests of their shareholders, and the good temper of the country generally. It is instructive to read the speeches made in perfect good faith on each side. There never was a question on which wrong and right seem to be such easily convertible terms. The opponents of the Bill have to exercise most ingenuity in defending their position, it is so much more difficult to point out the good they do as a set off to the ruin that abuse of intoxicants cause.

Lord Lamington will read a paper at the Royal Society of Arts at an early date. His subject will be "Some Indian Reminiscences". He must have a considerable and interesting store of these, and there is certain to be a large audience ready to listen to them.

A draft has been issued of the scheme for establishing an agricultural station in Norfolk, where it is intended to carry on a "demonstration farm" rather than a experiment station, to put to the test the latest discoveries, and give farmers the opportunity to see them carried out on a commercial scale. The farm selected will be of not less than a hundred acres, near a railway station, equipped with from £10 to £12 capital per acre. It is hoped to obtain a grant from the county council, through the education committee, and possibly a grant from the Government, but otherwise the farm is expected to be self-supporting. The management would be controlled by the Chamber of Agriculture, the county council, the Norfolk Agriculture Association, and the Cambridge University Department of Agriculture, who would appoint the committee.

ZENANA MISSION SCHOOL.

Laying the Foundation Stone

THE Hon'b'e Sir Walter C. Hughes yesterday morning laid the foundation-stone of the new building of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girls' High School at Girgaum, Bombay, in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution.

The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn, followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Heywood.

Miss Kimmins, Principal of the Panchgani school of the Mission and an ex-Principal of the Girgaum Girls' High School, then addressed the meeting. She said that she came to Bombay in 1892 and expected to stay here for a year only, but felt so much interested in this institution that she readily gave up the idea of leaving this city. She was very pleased to see that the idea of having a new building for the school was now actually taking a practical shape. It was in 1893 that in Bishop Peel's time Lord Sandhurst, the then Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to this school with Mr. Giles and pronounced the building to be quite unsafe for them. What they were now erecting was a Kindergarten hall, and it was only the beginning of what they hoped to do in the future. The old house was condemned, but it could not be pulled down until they got money to rebuild it. She was sure that no one, who had watched the work done here for the past several years would have failed to observe the great change that had taken place in the school. When she came here it was practically a European school with only twenty per cent. of non-Christians among its pupils. The European school had now been transferred to Panchgani. She envied Miss Wilson, the present Principal of the school, the joy of having at last carried out a plan which had been in her mind for so many years, and trusted that she would be spared to see the school built up before she retired.

Mrs. Anderson, also an ex-Principal of the school, congratulated Miss Wilson on her being able to commence a work which had been under contemplation ever since 1881. She believed this was one of the oldest schools in Bombay, judging from the fact that the Church Mission was the oldest mission started in Bombay. She was in charge of this school in 1895. It was even then in a dilapidated condition, and compared most unfavourably with the beautiful school buildings in England. It became more dilapidated by time and in 1898 the landlord was prevailed upon to carry out some repairs. She trusted that funds would be forthcoming which would enable the whole school to be built without any unnecessary delay

The foundation stone was then fixed in its place and Sir Walter Hughes declared it to have been well and truly laid. He then addressed the meeting. He said that only by the last mail he received a letter from Home from a near relation in which it was stated that a meeting was being got up for this Mission, and it was a great pleasure to him that day that he should find himself taking part in the commencement of this important development of mission work in Bombay In the report read at the prize-giving of this school last December some remark was made about the building requirements of this school, and he congratulated Miss Wilson and the school authorities on having been able to make an early commencement of the first step in the accomplishment of their hopes. He wished success to this Kindergarten hall and hoped that means would be found to accomplish the big project of replacing the present old bungalow by a new building.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. MacOmish a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Walter Hughes and the proceedings terminated.

WHO SAYS "RATS!"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My old friend Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga has kindly supplied me with his carefully edited "brochure" entitled "Reflections on Plague, and the Methods of Checking it," and has personally invited me, not only to criticize his theories and eminently practical suggestions (most of which have been adopted), but to make certain practical suggestions myself.

I cannot better comply with his flattering request than by penning this letter to the "Bombay Gazette."

I will premise that I have had (as all boys have) experience in rat killing from the age of 6 years old. Monsieur le Forestior (known at Bampton, Oxon, as Mr. Leforet,) my first school master, was a Scientist, Agriculturalist, and Horticulturist of mark in the "forties" Rats and mice played rest havoc in his orchard, in his and his pupil's gardens above all, in a valuable water cress bed of large area belonging to him, called "white knights." After much enquiry among the neighbouring farmers by whom he was greatly revered, but who could think of nothing better than ferrets and terriers, he hied him to Jamrach's Menageries at Rotherhithe, and returned with a brace of mongoose. We boys were taught to pet the little beasts, which soon ran tame about our dormitories with the result that very soon not a rodent remained about the house or in our adjacent garden plots Mrs. Leforet and good old Anna Maria, her housemaid, chuckled with delight. So did we boys, for we pulled our raddishes unknawed for tea! Mr. Leforet then gave us a short lecture. "My boys," said he, "you can't make pets of or domesticate ferrets, but you see these little beauties are each worth a dozen ferrets and a dozen terriers in a war with rats and mice. Now we'll try them with the water rats at 'white knights,' and also against the field rats and mice in the orchard. You'll see what you will see! But, I'm sorry to tell you that it will be difficult to keep mongoose during winter. More's the pity." To cut a long story short—all rodents were devoured or driven out by these active little animals, both of whom, however, succumbed to the first frost.

In my holidays I learned a great deal more about rats and all fauna from an old poacher game keeper, who also carried on a lucrative business as chimney-sweep to all the great houses in the vicinity of Dorking, Wostton, Mickleham, and Heatherhead. He was believed by the country people and poachers to be on speaking terms with all the dog foxes and vixens—all the pheasants and feathered, as well as all ground game. Frank Buckland the great Naturalist constantly came down to visit and confer with "old" (he was then young, hale and hearty) "Stonie"—as Mr. J. Stonestreet, Family Chimney-sweep, and Church-warden, was affectionately called by his intimates among whom my brothers and I were proud to be numbered. Lord! how we used to poach with "Stonie" in the river Mole and about Box Hill, till, in despair, my uncle and guardian leased the Mickleham Downs for us to run wild on, together with a few miles of the Mole for us to net and tickle fish in! But to return to our Rats.

"Stonie," apropos of rats, their habits, and the best and quickest ways of getting rid of them, used to say: "Ye see, me lads, them bunnies burrows deep. So do all foxes, badgers, and sitch like. Cos why? Cos they has to git away, round corners an' ruts (roots) an' ocks till 'em find and burrer up agin into a dry quiet dry nook, like's may be under a rut, to rare (rear) their litters! See? Now 'taint so with rats!—them dos'nt want to go deep at all. they kindles (season and breed) mostly, twixt March an' November, when ground's passin' dry an easy work'd like. So them sort don't go no deeper ner 2 to 2 1-2 t'ut (feet) at most. They're drowned out when heavy rain or snow comes. They winters in roofs, cellars, stables, ricks, and breeds on an' on interminable, unless Squire or Farmer has a big rat hunt Therefore, my lads, when somdever we rat-catchers sees a rat "bury" (a burrow is so called in Surrey and Sussex) we jest runs a ferret throo, kills them as be at home, an'then rips up the bury from end to end. An' I allus tells the Squires hereabout as sweer aboot cellar rats: 'Jest dig down 3 feet and lay in brukkenglass an' mortar an' let un harden, Squire.' An' when we hard this or that's stud good sey 'Drat ye Stonie! We be just alive wi' rats! What'u us do, mate?'—I say, sez I: Bill Stubbs (or whatever be his name) you jest keep yer stable doors shut—don't let your helpers leave un open when they goes out to meet Mary or to the Pub Well, Stubbs, h's mighty strict about his stable doors in futur, an' next time I comes round to sweep me Lard's chimbleys, he sez: 'Stonie, my buck, you were gal'us right about them stable doors, so ye were No varmint now—my hosses sleep well an' me corn lasts longer! Coom up to Missus and the kids and 'ave a dram'—which I need'nt say, I dus!"

Now, we learn two very practical lessons from Mr. Leforet and my dear old friend Stonestreet, Poacher-Sweep and Naturalist: From Mr. Leforet, to keep several pet mongooses to run tame about your house and premises, feeding them very sparingly with raw meat at your own table. You will soon be free from rats, mice, cockroaches, and snakes, and be practically immune from plague. But don't sit upon your pets as many persons have done, or they will bite before they breathe their last.

Stonestreet's lecture teaches you that every grain store should be built with at least 4 feet of broken glass and cement in the foundations. My dear old friend Thomas Ormiston tried this plan when he built the Grain Market at Carnac Bunder; but he did not lay the mixture deep enough—only 2 to 2½ feet. I told him the rats and bandicoots would soon work through and under, and so they did!

A better plan this is to sink inside or outside a grain store to the depth of even five feet, sheets iron or steel, which defy the little devil's teeth and claws. In my next, I shall have a good few suggestions as to roofs and how to make them rat proof.—Yours, etc,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, March 6th.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

To-day, before the Chief Justice, two applications were made at the High Court by Mr. Branson, Acting Official Assignee, in connection with the insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The first was with reference to the personal discharge of Mr J M. Young, one of the partners in the insolvent firm. Mr. Branson stated this application had been posted some time ago, but Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer then thought it too early. It was therefore posted before his Lordship, but Mr. Seshagiri Iyer desired that notice of application should be given to creditors. Mr. Branson therefore asked for an adjournment.

His lordship accordingly adjourned the application to 22nd April.

Mr. Branson then brought forward the matter regarding the share in the manganese mines in the Central Provinces which had previously been treated as part of the private estate of the late Mr. P. Macfadyen. He said a question had arisen whether this property belonged to a private estate or whether it should be treated as property in possession of the late firm of Macfadyen & Co. His application that day was for permission to institute a suit against the Trustee in Bankruptcy in England for a declaration that this manganese property was the property of the late firm and not part of the private estate of the late Mr. P. Macfadyen.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer stated he desired to show that the creditors, Messrs Arbuthnot & Co., had a hare in the manganese mines included in the estate of the late Mr. P. Macfadyen.

Having stated his case, the Chief Justice said before he gave permission to file a suit he must known what the trustee in England was going to do in the matter. So far he and the Official Assignee here had been co-operating. Before the suit was filed the trustee was surely entitled to be advised of what the legal position was.

Mr. Branson said he had no intention of serving a writ upon the trustee before he was given this information

The Chief Justice said he was not sure that the proper procedure was a suit in Madras, or whether rather there should not be a motion in the English Court of Bankruptcy. He thought perhaps the latter procedure was better. He preferred to direct the Official Assignee to intimate to the English trustee that an application has been made direct to the Official Assignee to file a suit in the matter.

THE NIGHT STALL-HOLDERS.

Injunction Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 8.

The following order has been passed by Mr. Justice Moore on the original side on the application by Mr. Ginwalla for a number of night stall-holders to the Municipal Committee:—The arguments which I have heard have dealt principally with the merits of the plaintiffs' suits. I am unwilling—it is clearly undesirable—to enter into the merits of their case at its present stage. The plaintiffs are, however asking this Court to issue an injunction prohibiting a public body from exercising the powers which they appear "prima facie" to have been duly granted and duly empowered by the Legislature to exercise. Before this Court will issue an injunction of this nature it must, I think, be satisfied, firstly, that the plaintiffs have a reasonable "prima facie" case, and, secondly, that irremediable injury will be caused if the injunction is not granted, or at all events that greater injury will be caused to the plaintiffs if it is not granted than would be caused to defendants if it is granted and they are successful. The plaintiffs rely upon local custom, but a local custom to acquire the force of law must be both reasonable and certain. I am not satisfied that the custom claimed satisfies either condition. First, the plaintiffs have not advanced any authority for the proposition that local usage can create a right to obstruct a high-way and if any local custom should be proved to have existed before the passing of the Municipal and Police Acts. Those Acts seem to me "prima facie" to override it. As to the plea of inconvenience if the injunction is refused, the petitioners can still ply their trade subject to payment of taxes, which they could recover eventually. If successful they would probably be unable to recover a large amount of the revenue from stalls occupied during the continuation of the injunction. I am not satisfied that the stall-holders, or at all events a large number of them, would be absolutely unable to pay the fees demanded pending the hearing of the suit. I therefore decline to grant the injunction prayed for.

THE U. P. COUNCIL.

Budget Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

In the Provincial Budget Debate, several native speakers expressed the hope that the separation experiment, now being tried in the two Bengals, would be extended to these provinces. These speakers in turn were reminded by the Chief Secretary that the advance, in this direction, was being made cautiously and tentatively, and they must remember that the decision as to whether the separation is to be carried out elsewhere would depend on the results of the experiment in the two Bengals.

Mr. Ducane Smith said the roads of the provinces had been much neglected owing to the belief that railways had superseded them. This was a mistake and the Public Works Department were now determined to keep roads in good condition.

The Raja of Mahmudabad suggested an advisory council of talukdars of Oudh and of landholders of Agra to aid the Government in its Court of Wards work; and the Nawab of Pahasu urged the greater employment of Mahomedans in the subordinate Judicial service, whilst the Raja of Partabgarh asked the Government to sanction free primary education and compulsory education in some areas, and requested that the separation of judicial and executive might be extended to these provinces, where, he said, such a reform was greatly needed.

Presiding over the United Provinces Council during the budget debate yesterday, Sir John Hewett made a splendid speech of an hour's length, which was remarkable for its comprehensiveness. He dealt with all the subjects. He paid a tribute to the memory of Sir John Stranchey, Sir George Cowper, and Sir Auckland Colvin, and passed to the consideration of every department of the administration. The gist of his speech was the advocacy of a thoroughly progressive policy; whilst deploring the unsatisfactory financial conditions of the provinces, an impression gained was that if he only had the money, radical changes in the direction of educational and sanitary reform would soon be witnessed in the United Provinces.

The Lieutenant-Governor spoke somewhat strongly, regarding the inadequacy of the famine credit of 4½ lakhs, allowed for the United Provinces, by the Government of India. He said, "I confess that I look with no little jealousy at the allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs, 8,000 a year, credited to my neighbour, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and their relative liability is smaller; at all events it is a credit of only 4 1/2 lakhs, while the amount of 170 lakhs has to be incurred. Towards this the Government of India, in the first instance, contribute 22 1/2 lakhs, i.e., five times the sum annually placed to our credit. Of the balance half has to be met by the local Government and half by the Imperial Government. Upon estimates that have been framed, this means that the sum of over 70 lakhs will have to be met from provinical funds We have not the money and consequently we are dependent on the Government of India for equalising our receipts and expenditure through the whole budget. We must not forget that the resources of the Government of India themselves are at the present moment not so large as they have been in recent years, and am grateful and am sure that the whole province is grateful to them for the consideration that they have shown to us in agreeing to pass the budget in the form in which it has been presented to this Council.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"OLD HEIDELBERG."

This now famous translation of Wilhelm Meyer Forster's charming story of royal and student life in Germany drew a large house to the Empire Theatre last night, it being the first time *Old Heidelberg* had been played in Bombay.

The story opens at Karlsburg, where His Serene Highness Karl Heinrich, Hereditary Prince of Saxon Karlsburg, having attained years of discretion, is about to be sent for one year to complete his studies at Heidelberg. Karl Heinrich's old tutor, Dr. Juttner, is in the seventh heaven of delight at the prospect of seeing his old college once more, and guiding his ward through the intricacies of student life. For years these two, pupil and tutor, have been shut up in the Castle at Karlsburg, unwilling pieces of household machinery, with its deadly dull routine and its ruthless repudiation of all that makes life worth living.

At Heidelberg the Prince is not slow to emerge from the comatose condition induced by long residence beneath the autocratic roof of his uncle at Karlsburg. He begins to live. The blood flows quicker, the heart beats faster. The boy has been mentally starved and this is his first banquet. He meets Kathie, the daughter of his landlord and the idol of the students. Kathie is engaged to a cousin in Vienna, but he is too far away to matter, and besides—it is spring, the sudents are singing the old songs, the evening is drawing on, lights shine out in the houses across the Necker, and what should a man do but kiss a pretty maid if he meet her?

Old Juttner, too, grows young again and joins the merry band of students in their midnight revels. So four full happy months pass by. These are days of cap and ribbon, beer and song, happy, mad, devil-may-care days. Karl Heinrich suggests to Kathie a mad rush to Paris to buy frocks, silk stockings and hats, and with the impulse of youth they are preparing to start for the railway station when the Minister of State from Karlsburg is shown up to Karl Heinrich's room. Karl Heinrich's uncle, the Most Noble Prince, has sustained a stroke of paralysis and Karl Heinrich must return at once. "What! back to that dungeon?" says Karl Heinrich "never!" But the duties of state are urged and Karl realises that he must go, that the remaining eight months of his year of student life must be relinquished, that he must part from Kathie. Dr. Juttner tries to cheer him up by telling him that in three weeks' time his uncle will be quite well again and that he will be able to resume life at Heidelberg just where he left it off.

Sadly Karl Heinrich takes his leave of Kathie and reluctantly departs.

Back at Karlsburg the wheels of the machine revolve again. Karl's uncle is dead and Karl reigns in his stead. Preparations for his marriage with a Royal Princess are being made, and he is revising them when the call of Heidelberg comes stronger than ever. Kellerman, an old College butler, arrives from Heidelberg to remind Karl of a promise made that, when his uncle died, Kellerman should be instituted as head butler at the Castle. All the old longings return tenfold to Karl. "How is Kathie? And the boys? Poor old Juttner is dead!"

His valet is summoned. Karl can resist the summons no longer. Pack up the cap and ribbon. Back to Heidelberg to say goodbye once more to Kathie and to the boys. But the boys are different now. His Serene Highness is welcomed with formality and speeches. One plaintive student song is sung and they file off, cap in hand. Only Kathie remains and only she is the same. But it is good bye now, for ever. Kathie must go to her cousin, and Karl to his Princess. "If I thought you were not happy, I don't think I should be able to bear it," says Kathie. And presently she is left to sob her heart out as her Karl Heinz goes out of her life.

Old Heidelberg was played by the Bandmann Comedy Company last night with remarkable attention to detail, and a mounting much in advance of anything Mr. Bandmann has hitherto accorded to his productions. The acquisition of a number of male voices from the Cathedral Choir enabled the various student songs to be rendered in the most admirable fashion, and the gentlemen who rallied round Mr. Bandmann in this performance are to be heartily congratulated on their successful assistance in the roles of Heidelberg students. The old familiar airs were sung with great feeling, and no fault could possibly have been found with the manner in which these and other indispensable accompaniments to the depiction of Heidelberger life were undertaken. Mr. Hemsley's scenery was magnificent and it is a long time since anything so pretty has been seen on the Bombay stage as the Heidelberg Castle on the wooded hill with the lights of the town below reflected in the river.

Since the Bandmann Comedy Company first visited Bombay, Miss Helen Grenville has appeared in many parts, good and indifferent. In no part, however, has she had such opportunities as in that of Kathie, the daughter of old Ruder, the Heidelberg inn-keeper. Of these opportunities Miss Grenville took the fullest advantage, with the result that her performance will long be remembered in Bombay as the most charming, natural and withal human portrayal of a character which at once invited and retained the fullest sympathy of the audience. Miss Helen Grenville has given us nothing better than Kathie, nor can it be required of her that she should do so.

Mr. Claude King manipulated the light and shade of his Princely role with the best effect, and made Karl Heinrich a character of absorbing interest. The various phases in the development of the man were cleverly defined, and Mr. King's performance may well be numbered amongst his chief successes on the Bombay stage. It may be questioned whether the genius of Mr. Clifford Bown in the art of character sketch has ever been exercised to greater effect than in the part of Dr. Juttner, Karl Heinrich's tutor. As a vivid, engrossing representation, Mr. Bown's performance in *Old Heidelberg* stands on a level with his wonderfully life-like burglar in "*Raffles*"—two parts which above all others are calculated to test the abilities of an actor. Dr. Juttner in Mr. Bown's able hands became the dearest old fellow imaginable—the ideal guide, philosopher and friend so often dreamt of, so seldom met.

Mr. W. J Butler was "kolossal" as Lutz, the frigid immaculate, boresome Lutz, gentleman's gentleman to Karl Heinrich and a personage of the highest importance to himself. These qualities were faithfully depicted by Mr. Butler and nothing could have been more highly amusing than his expression of disdain and contempt of the Heidelberg students and their mad revels.

Of the other parts it is but necessary to say that they were adequately filled, Mr. Sinclair Cotter as Kellermann, Mr. Harry Neville as Ruder, and Mr. Sydney T. Pease as Von Hauk (Minister of State) deserving special mention. Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Cowen, Miss Russell Spiers and Miss Dorcas Corsbie filled minor parts with success, whilst amongst the students one recognised Mr. Hill and Mr. Thomas.

As has been said before, the piece was extremely well mounted, and much of the local colour which would have inevitably been destroyed by inferior production was thus preserved The audience received it with every expression of gratitude and enthusiasm.

A SUNDERLAND cat has just been released after a month's imprisonment. Mr. John Stephenson missed from his home some weeks ago a half-Persian cat, and as it did not put in an appearance after the lapse of some days, it was concluded that the animal had been stolen. A few days ago the family heard mewing from behind the wall of the sitting-room. Mr. Stephenson had the wainscoting removed and bricks taken out, and the cat was found in the ventilation chamber. It had gone into the chamber a month before, while alterations were in progress, and had been bricked in. The cat, under careful treatment, is gradually recovering.

IT has been discovered at Nancy that a coffin which was supposed to contain the body of a M. Reute, who died in 1886, is filled with plaster. M. Reuter was serving as an officer of Reserves, when one day he and a comrade, while overheated after exercises, drank some iced beer, and died almost immediately. As it was suggested that they might have been poisoned, post-mortem examinations were held, and it is now concluded, the "Telegraph" says, that M. Reute's body was retained for anatomical experiments, a coffin filled with plaster being sent to his relatives. His mother died only the other day, and it was while the coffin was being taken out of the family vault that this strange discovery was made.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Junior Rovers' Tournament.

It is with the greatest of satisfaction that one is able to announce that a sufficiency of entries allows of the Junior Rovers' Football Tournament being held this year. This will be the first time the Cup is to be competed for and for the Tournament's organisation Mr. Hogan, the Secretary of the Rovers' Football Club, has to be thanked. One does not at first realise the good such an affair will do, but considering that the lads competing were recruits for the Senior teams who play for the Rovers' Cup the importance of this move is evident. Judging by the high class of play we see in the Junior Hockey Tournament which has yearly been competed for, we shall see some keen games in this one and the public have to a certain extent the matter in their hands as their interest is necessary to give the affair a helping hand and lend it importance.

One cannot expect large entries for the first year but, once established, it is hoped more will be forthcoming in the future to make it a firmly rooted annual Tourney with entrants from further a-field than even Poona who supply one in the sporting Bishop's High School.

Drawings take place at the Bombay Motor Union rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Friday at 7-30 p.m.

Following are entries:—

1. Bishop's High School, Poona.
2. Cathedral High School, Bombay.
3. Bombay Education Society School, Bombay.
4. St. Mary's College 1st team, Bombay.
5. " " 2nd " "

INTER 'VARSITY SPORTS RESULTS.

A special cable to the "Indian Field" gives the following results of the Inter 'Varsity Sports:—

100 Yards.—K. G. Mcleod (Pembroke College, Cambridge). Time, 10 2-5 secs.

Half Mile.—T. H. Just (Trinity College, Cambridge). Time, 1 min. 55 4-5 secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—A. M. Stevens (Balliol College, Oxford), 139 ft. 8 ins.

120 Yards Hurdles.—K. Powell (King's College, Cambridge). Time, 16 secs.

High Jump.—A. C. B. Bellerby (Emmanuel College, Cambridge), 5 ft 8 ins.

Putting the Weight.—J. L. Michie (Trinity College, Cambridge), 37ft. 2½ins.

Three Miles.—N. F. Hallows (Keble College Oxford). Time 14 mins. 53 2-5 secs.

One Mile.—S. P. Lloyd (Magdalen College, Oxford). Time 4 mins 29 4-5 secs.

Quarter Mile.—E. H. Rye (Trinity College Cambridge). Time, 51 secs.

Long Jump.—W. C. Bleadon (B. N. C., Oxford), 22 ft. 3 ins.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Holders of Cup Beaten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 8.

The Bangalore Hockey Tournament commenced here yesterday evening, and resulted in two very strenuous games.

Playing on the Gymkhana ground, the Cheshire Regiment, after a good game, throughout which they showed their superior qualities, beat the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers team, the holders of the Cup, by 5 goals to 1.

The match between the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers and the Royal Artillery, was played on the ground of the Sherwood Foresters, and resulted in a victory for the Kolar men by 5 goals to 1.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

EASTERN BENGAL RABI.

The forecast of the Rabi Crops of Eastern Bengal, 1907-1908 reads:—

Forecasts of the wheat and oilseed crops have already been published. The present report relates to the other rabi crops for which no separate forecast is issued. The most important of them are the pulses (khesari masuri, mung, matikalai, peas, gram, etc.), boro rice tobacco, potatoes, and other vegetables, sunn hemp, turmeric, and ginger.

Boro rice is generally irrigated to some extent and is comparatively independent of the weather. The area cropped this year is estimated at 274,700 acres, or 6,600 acres less than last year. A decrease of 5,000 acres is reported from Mymensingh district alone. The increases that have certainly occurred in some other localities seem to have escaped the notice of district officers. On the whole, I should doubt whether the area is any less than last year. In Mymensingh, where boro cultivation is more extensive than in any other district, the outturn is estimated at 99 per cent. of the normal. Other districts all return lower figures. Numerous unofficial reports, confirmed in some cases by personal observation, leave me no room for doubt that if the average yield differs at all from the normal, it is in excess. I have therefore taken the provincial outturn per acre to be 100 per cent.

The deficiency of moisture in the soil at the time of sowing and for several weeks after has had a bad effect on most of the pulse crops, but the occasional showers which have fallen at intervals since the middle of December have been of immense benefit. even though the total fall has not been heavy. Including gram, district officers estimate the total area under "rabi" pulse crops to be 1,001,600 acres, or 6 per cent. less than last year. The district estimates also indicate an average yield of 73 per cent. of the normal. These estimates may be accepted as they stand.

Judging from all the special reports received, potatoes and yams have done well, or at least the crop is quite a normal one in spite of the deficiency of rain. Other vegetables have perhaps not done so well, which will account for the decrease of area and the low outturn estimated by district officers for this class of crops taken as a whole.

I am, however, not able to accept the district estimate of the outturn of tobacco. The crop has grown fairly well everywhere. In most years a great deal of loss is caused by hail; this year there has been practically none. Hence, though accepting the district estimates of area cropped, viz., 350,300 acres, I have raised the estimate of average yield to the normal.

Sunn hemp and most of the other non-food rabi crops, except oats, have as, far as I have been able to ascertain, done as well as usual; but for such a large and miscellaneous collection of crops it is very difficult to frame or to discuss an estimate of the area cropped or the average yield of a district. The district estimates have, therefore, been adopted without change.

On the whole it will be seen that the outturn of the rabi crops is fairly satisfactory and certainly very much better than could have been anticipated in November or early in December.

BENGAL RABI.

Explanatory.—This forecast furnishes an estimate of the area and outturn of the "rabi" crops excluding wheat, cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane for which separate forecasts are issued Of these crops the chief are rice, barley, gram and other food crops (including oats, "rahar, kalai, mung," peas, lentils, "khesari, kurthi," buck-wheat, cheena, potatoes, yams, melons, chillies, and other vegetable crops). One-half of the "rabi" area of the Province is included in the seven districts of the Patna Division and of the remainder, three-quarters is included in the Bhagalpur and Presidency Divisions. In the districts of the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions the "rabi" crop is of minor importance.

Character of the Season.—The failure of the monsoon prevented the showing of a normal area and the dryness of the soil affected the growth of the crop sown. The first rain came in the middle of December and showers fell in January and February, improving the prospects, especially in Bihar. The season has been a very bad one in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur and even in the Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions it has not been a favourable one.

Area sown.—The normal area under these "rabi" crops in this Province is now estimated to be 7,982,100 acres. The area actually sown this year was only 5,990,200 acres or 75 per cent. of the normal.

Outturn.—The estimated outturn in the 19 districts where the area under "rabi" is 15 per cent. or more of the total cropped area of the district is as follows:—Darbhanga, 100; Muzaffarpur, 82; Purnea, 80; Patna 78; Bhagalpur, 74; Khulna, 73; Monghyr 67; Gaya and Saran, 65, Singhbhum, 60, Champaran, 59, Midnapur and Sonthal Parganas, 58; Shahabad, 56, Palamau 53, Murshidabad 43; Nadia 39; Jessore 37.

According to the District Officers' estimate the outturn of the various "rabi" crops of the Province amounts to 70 per cent. of a normal crop compared with 75 per cent. estimated last year. The summer rice crop is estimated at 73 per cent. Following the usual method of calculation the gross outturn of the Province comes to 814,100 cwts, compared with 1,014,600 cwts, last year.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The disturbance in North-West India has given general light rain in the plains, the Punjab and North-West Frontier province and moderately heavy rain in the hill districts. There has also been local rain north of Rajputana, Upper Sind and Baluchistan. The barometer has again fallen in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Indus Valley, in all of which areas the pressure is now very low. Skies are heavily overcast and the weather is thus likely to continue to be unsettled. Thundershowers occurred in Assam and in the south-west of the Peninsula. In Burma skies are lightly clouded and the humidity temperature normal.

North-East India, Orissa.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar recording one and half inches, and Gauhati three-quarters. Cloud has decreased and skies are clear except in parts of Assam and coast districts. The moisture in the air has increased and is equal to average everywhere and the temperature has fallen now to normal in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Orissa, but elsewhere it is still higher than usual.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces. Chakrata had three-quarters of an inch, Dehra Dun half, and Roorkee a quarter. Skies are clear east of the United Provinces and west of Central India and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in area of rainfall and nearly normal in the rest of the division. The temperature has fallen, but is still higher than usual in the greater part of the United Provinces.

North-West India.—There has been nearly general rain in Kashmir.

Punjab, North-West Frontier Province—Local rain is reported from Beluchistan, Upper Sindh and North Rajaputana, principal amounts being Cherat four inches, Peshawar one, Sonemarg three-quarters, and Murree, Jacobabad and Quetta half an inch. Skies are almost completely overcast in the northern half of the division, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is considerably damper than usual. Temperature is in defect where rain has fallen, but normal in the rest of North-West India.

Peninsula—Mercara, Calicut, Mysore report light falls of rain. Cloud increased light to moderate in Madras and Mysore, but elsewhere skies are almost cleared. Humidity is either equal to or slightly above the average, except in parts of the Deccan. Temperature is normal or slightly in excess.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue in Baluchistan and Upper India, especially in the northern districts. Thundershowers probable in parts of North-East India and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 8th April 1908 was ·28·801 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30 00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information from this district is scanty to day.

United Provinces.—Skies are slightly or moderately clouded at Agra and Mainpuri and the air has become damper than usual at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi. Winds blew from the westerly direction at Jhansi and Allahabad, from the northerly or north-easterly direction at Mainpuri and Agra and from south-westerly direction at Cawnpore. The maximum as well as the minimum had been above the averave at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—No information from Sind. Skies are cloudless, while the air is slightly or moderately damper than usual generally. Winds are westerly at Ajmer and Kotah while calm is recorded at Jaipur. Day temperature has been about the average at Ajmer and Jaipur and in slight excess at Kotah while weather during night was 5° to 10° warmer than usual at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Dwarka, Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa and humidity has increased considerably at most places. Winds blow from the southerly or south-westerly direction over the greater part. The maximum has been fairly normal at Rajkot, Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa and 5° below it at Veraval and 2° to 4° in excess at Bhavnagar and Neemuch while temperature during night was 3° to 5° in excess at Veraval and Neemuch and 4° to 5° in defect at Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Deesa.

Central Provinces.—A few drops are reported from Jubbulpore and skies are more or less cloudy at most places while the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is below the average. Winds are northerly at Jubbulpore and Nagpure, westerly or north westerly at Akola, Saugor and Khandwa and sourtherly or south-westerly at Amraoti and Raipur while calm is reported from Hoshangabad. The maximum has been in slight excess of normal generally while weather during night was 4° to 5° hotter than usual at Saugor, Khandwa and Akola.

Konkan.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is slighty below normal everywhere except at Karwar. The direction of air movement is northerly at Bombay Karwar and Ratnagiri and south-easterly at Mormugao. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal in several places while yesterday's minimum was about the average generally.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are nearly overcast at Hyderabad and clear elsewhere and humidity is much below the average in all places except at Hyderabad. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature variations have been small and somewhat irregullar.

General Remarks.—Pressure to the north of latitude 20° is below normal and the weather there appears to be in an unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The undersigned begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital:—

	Rs.	As.
Amount previously announced	13,51,644	15
In memory of the late Mr. Kekhusru Eduljee Bamjee, from his Zoroastrian friend	5,000	0
Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy (2nd Contribution)	700	0
Mr. Framji Hormusji Bomanji Sethna (2nd contribution)	500	0
A. Zoroastrian	100	0
Bai Kharsedbai widow of the late Dr. Edulji Nesserwanji	100	0
Mr. and Mrs. Byramji Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy	100	0
A. Zoroastrian Lady	15	0
Mr. Framji Bomanji Master	10	0
A. Zoroastrian	10	0
From the friend of a Parsee passenger for his admittance on board the s.s. "Africa" at the time of her medical inspection, through the Agent-General of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. ...	5	0
Bai Maneckbay Framji Katrak in sacred memory of the anniversary of her son, Ervad Hormasji Framji Katrak	5	0
Bai Sirinbai D. Arias in Sacred memory of the anniversary of her dear brother, Ervad Hormasji Framji Katrak ...	5	0
Bai Sirinbai Hormasji Katrak in sacred memory of the anniversary of her dear husband, Ervad Hormusji F. Katrak	5	0
Total Rs....	1359,199,15-0	

INDIAN COAL AND SHIPPING.

The constant increase in the export of Bengal coal from the Hugli is one of the principal features of shipping affairs in Eastern waters at the present time, writes Captain W. H. Hood to the "Sind Gazette." Vessels arrive in India from here, there and everywhere, and, having no prospects of other immediate employment are, sooner or latter taken up by some of the characterers to load coal in the Kidderpore docks at Calcutta for any of the ports in India, Burma and Ceylon, as far as Singapore on the one hand, and to Aden and Perim, I believe, on the other; these outposts being about the extreme limits with which Bengal coal can compete successfully with coal from other places There may, or may not, be cargoes occasionally to other places, but that does not matter. The whole business, as it is now, is known as and spoken of among seamen as "The Calcutta Coal Racket" and provides the title for this paper.

Several of the vessels engaged in this very objectionable business, are there working at it, as a proper and regular employment; such vessels being either chartered for long periods, or are otherwise concerned with the coal owners or exporters, or even owned or managed by them at the port of loading, and of these there is nothing to be said, as the crew engaged, from the Master down to the simplest coal trimmer, know exactly what they are in for, and are treated accordingly. Those vessels pay what is known as the coast rate of wages to every one employed on board, and this, being "bona fide" or legitimate business, does not call for any further remark.

There are, however, other vessels engaged in what we have described as this very objectionable business, vessels from the Home ports where they have opened Articles and the crews have signed them—because they "must," or not get the employment which offers—and having arrived in India, with no other employment in view, these vessels are promptly clapped into the Coal Racket. Worse cases occur where the vessels in the Home ports sign on the crew for an ordinary voyage in the ordinary manner, and on arriving in India after discharging the outward cargo find themselves doubling off to the Hugli in water ballast, to load coal, and to be employed in like manner for several voyages, with the same crew, the same Agreement and the same rate of wages as they agreed for in the first instance, and which, by the same token, differs so much from the rate of wages which obtains in those vessels intended for such coasting trade, that it is safe to say that in no other class of vessel afloat at the present time in the British Merchant Service, does such real and deep discontent and absolute indignation prevail as on those which are now running coal from the Hugli on the terms of an ordinary engagement from the Home ports, which they mostly consider they have been innocently trapped into or, shanghaied into, as the sailor puts it! So much is this state of bondage a serious grievance just now, that whenever the masters of these vessels are gathered together in port their whole conversation, the only topic, is the trouble they are having with their crews and the general discontent which prevails at forcing men to work at their occupation without the rat for labour which obtains where they are working! To this the ship-manager will retort at once: oh. I must find employment for the steamer, and an agreement is an agreement all the word over! Exactly, and granted; but the men concerned reply, they would not have shipped had such employment been declared. The iniquity is in engaging the men and starting them off innocent of their future, and springing it on them when they cannot help themselves!

Owing to this state of affairs there is trouble looming up in the coal trade where the vessels are not the regular colliers. Shipmasters as a class are noted for their loyalty. Yet even they are affected in a most marked manner. I was present a few days ago where several of these were discussing their affairs and what is likely to happen if this manner of doing business is persisted in Having had some little experience of the coal racket, I was interested and sympathetic, and a couple of days later I received the following remarkable letter from one of the people concerned:—

"A few benevolent and philanthropic after dinner meditations on some British Ship Managers. Cultivated on the Coal Racket."

Is there any industry in the world but shiping which demands a two years' agreement for a prospective four months' employment between employer and employed terminating the agreement within the two years' engagement by arrival in a Home Fort, which is, of course, exclusively at the option of the employer?

Ask the British Ship Manager why such terms are insisted upon in a ship's Articles, and he answers, to protect himself! The protect himself from what? To protect him against the resistance of the infringement of every canon which binds society together working for mutual benefits; against the resistance to the trespass and violation of every law which man has evolved to work upwards; against a resistance of the base suggestions of selfishness, tyranny and despotism in the using of his fellow man; against a ruthless invasion of the positivists higher ethical law, which are the basic principals of the broad humanising altruistic philosophy humanity is endeavouring to establish; against a resistance to a studied ambiguity in written agreement and articulate expression of injustice; against a resistance to the stoical indifference to the materialising of any understanding as translated into action when L. S. D. becomes a factor in the equation; against the resistance to the insolence of capital, when the worker demands the intelligent rendering of what he has undertaken to do in exchange for what has been stipulated as reward. In short, he demands to be protected against the legitimate resenting of the enforcing of arbitrary and summary conclusions on the sea-faring community. If the modern ship manager were less guilty he would want less protection. Protection in this case is a corollary of the intention, which is not clean, or, at any rate, not above suspicion!

Why should the accepted, almost stereotyped, unwritten but axiomatically understandings between man and man be reversed when it comes to a question of shipping? Is there anything peculiar about this particular and enormous industry which justifies the elimination of portions of the decalogue? Is it a business which transcends the average work of man on this cosmos? Has it a sacred right to insist upon it being a law unto itself in questionable defiance of any influence from the moral law which modifies the inherent wickedness of the man in the street? We legislate to protect rogues against revenge—lynching—but we also legislate for their proper chastisement. We don't intentionally legislate for the encouragement of corporations in nefarious practices; it is a worthless mercy which dulls the sense of justice!

The absolute inertia displayed by the average seaworker towards his own interest would be a disgrace to any intelligent community; their indifference to protecting themselves against the apparent irrevocable laws of archaic custom and tradition is best expressed by the word stagnation, I write this of ship's officers and use the word in its generic sense. Patience and forbearance are magnificent attributes when used in a worthy cause, but when these splendid traits in British character take the form of submission to all imposition, all suggestions, for purely personal aggrandisement, their virtuous properties become obnoxious vices. This docility has brought its own humiliations and they are not pretty!

Healthy rivarly is the backbone of trade; unhealthy rivalry is among the meanest of meanesses, for which the worker suffers, for profits must be maintained, no matter who or what is to perish in the effort.

There are good and bad in every walk of life, but in the good there seems to be a predisposition to degeneration. The manifestations of disease are weak, but who would dare, who would be courageous enough to declare perfect faith in non-development of anything malignant if given the environment which in this example is 5 per cent. to be realised through thick and thin!

To the outsider in this particular phase of modern shipping enterprise, this calm philosophic survey of the position by one who has evidently thought deeply of the rights and wrongs of those concerned in the work, there may not appear to be any real cause for such a display of erudition in dealing with plain facts. The truth of it all is only too real and apparent at a glance to those who are familiar with the work and the impossible and horrible associations of its accomplishment! In connection with this, the following extract from a small book entitled "The Blight of Insubordination," published about four years ago, is interesting:—

"The second circumstance is much more general, owing to the extra labour required at Calcutta in the handling of the coal for shipment and the employment of particular vessels at steam colliers in its exportation from the Hugli, and is distinctly and closely related to the first, inasmuch as all the colliers employed were manned with Lascar crews. Indeed, it would have been well nigh impossible to have carried on the work with the ordinary type of European crew, first because of the very long period many of the vessels have been engaged and secondly, the disastrous and deadly effects the frequent visits to the Kidderpore coal dock have always had on the European portion of the crews.

This is the first and, perhaps, the greatest grievance of all. Britishers generally may be credited with knowing that part of the history of the ruling race in the Indian Empire which deals with the horrible tale of "The Black Hole" of Calcutta, where so many of our kith and kin were done to death in one short night of incredible and agonising suffering yet, were the history of the modern Black Hole of Calcutta, the Kidderpore coal dock, to be honestly written out from its commencement as a commercial asset of Calcutta Port, dealing with the deaths from one cause or another that have occurred there, or taken to hospital for the purpose it would, we imagine, put the historical affair quite in the shade in so far as collective numbers go. This of course can only be proved by statistics to which we cannot have, or possibly get access.

So decidedly was this unhealthy locality recognised as such just seven years ago, that a certain master of a collier a Dundhe Whaler, then of s.s. "Vortigern," was actually stumping the business part of the City of Calcutta on every occasion when his boat returned thereby to load, in a highly laudable effort to raise the necessary funds for the purpose of affording a suitable and proper asylum to which the European portion of the crew could be transferred for the time being while the steamer was actually occupied in loading coal in the Kidderpore Dock, leaving only the necessary executives on board during the operations, so that the major portion of the crew would always be beyond the influence of the dreadful, dirty dock's death dealing power and possibilities!

The Captain's scheme, as originally proposed, was to raise the necessary capital for building the house, or quarters, 1st by public subscriptions from the Calcutta commerical community, 2nd by a very small tonnage tax on the steamers using the dock, and, perhaps, 3rd, by a special grant from Government. What happened? The proposed tax on the shipping was not levied owing to the fierce opposition of the ship managers! Whether the Indian Government rendered any financial aid I have no means now of finding out, but of this I am sure, the indefatigable Captain deserves well of the seafaring community for the strenuous efforts and activity with which he pursued the subject, and Fairweather House, not far from Kidderpore Coal Dock, became an accomplished fact. It is there as a going concern, but not on the terms which the gallant captain had in mind and strove so mightily for.

I understand,—for I have not seen it nor read any description of it—that the building is quite a substantial one, and has about eighty separate bed rooms, with other properly appointed rooms for the convenience of those for whom it was intended, and, though from an astern point of view it is not luxuricusly or extravagantly furnished, it has the advantages afforded by proper punkahs, and such simple things as help to make life bearable in such uncomfortable climatic surroundings and conditions, that the contrast between the comfort of a house of that kind, and the direful discomfort of even the most modern vessel likely to be found in Kidderpore Dock loading coal, is only too much marked and needs to be experienced to be fully realised.

Owing to lack of funds this place now languishes and is practically wasted. It is, moreover, a standing monument to the want of backbone among those who rule the affairs of the Port of Calcutta, in as far as they did not make it compulsory that the white portion of the crews should be removed from such vessels as enter to load coal, and to remain ashore out of harm's way until the vessel was loaded.

As it is now, Fairweather House is open to those who can afford to pay for the accommodation provided there, and as this is much more than the people concerned can afford out of their slender earnings, it remains in the hands of a caretaker, not even a manager, for the patronage is so small owing to the scale of charges being so high, that the receipts will barely cover the expense of a few servants to keep the place clean and in order. The charge as much for a room in the institution as one would have to pay for in some of the hotels in the place is not in accordance with the fitness of things. The place can not be run without funds: That is morally certainty It is equally certain that ships' crews will not spend their earnings on outside accommodation of the kind that being so the only alternative is, for those who have the power, to bring, the place into use as they should have done in the first instance, and not let any option remain in the matter!

This may appear rather an extraordinary statement to make; still, Kidderpore Coal Dock is a very extraordinary place to have to work in. It is these surroundings in the first instance, and keeping vessels engaged in the business on the rates of pay that obtain under ordinary voyage terms that has brought about the discontent which certainly prevails on the occasional Indian collier and ship-managers who are now concerned in this class of business will do well to note the fact, and, incidentally make some special effort to be wise in time.

THE JAPANESE COTTON MILLS.

QUARTUS writes in a Home paper:—The Rev, John Carter, of the Pusey House, Oxford, has just returned from a visit to the Far East. Mr. Carter's visit to the Far East was not without its economic and social interest. I have just been reading an article by him describing his visit to Osaka, a city second only to Tokio for size and importance in all Japan. His account of the industrial condition of that far-off place struck me as very valuable. Japan is a young country, and her thirst for national glory and for national wealth is insatiable. The burden left by a great war can only be removed by the profits of industry, and certainly these mills are now putting on a "pace" which is destructive to physical health and social happiness. There seem to be no Factory Acts or regulations. Not only are the hours of labour intolerably long, but also the food and accommodation of the workgirls are manifestly insufficient. Labour in Japan is poorly paid, and the life of the peasant is very simple. It is clear, however, that the ordinary fare of a poor Japanese—plain rice and pickles with a little fish—will not suffice for women who are set to keep pace with the high-speed machinery of a modern factory. The children begin by earning 10 sen (2½d,) per day, and the women begin at 18 sen (4½d). The maximum wage of a skilled worker is 50 sen (one shilling) per day. Out of this wage they pay 8 sen (2d.) per day for meals, which are supplied by the firm. With this low scale of remuneration for the workers, it is little wonder that the mills pay high dividends; 15 or 20 per cent. is no uncommon thing, and Mr Carter heard of net profits amounting sometimes to 30 or 40 per cent.

When we learn that the women and girls are all of them imported from the rural districts, and so exchange the simple, old-fashioned life of the country for the crowding and "hustle" of an industrial city, we are prepared to hear that many of them break down. One manager told Mr. Carter that in his mill alone they took on about ten new girls every day to replace those who were obliged to give up the work. It is found that if a girl has any weak spot in her constitution it is sure to reveal itself within two years, and then, unless she leaves, she knows she must die. Mr. Carter found the barracks or sleeping quarters of the girls shockingly overcrowded. He was introduced only to the better-conducted mills, but these were bad enough. In addition to the overcrowding, the day-shift occupied the same rooms and beds in the absence of the night-shift—"a la" Box and Cox. In spite of these disadvantages, the work-girls appeared clean and tidy; they retained their fixed habit of the daily warm bath, and had not lost their dainty national ways. Mr. Carter made his inquiries with the help of Miss Archer, a Canadian lady, who has set herself to try and Christianise these Osaka factory girls, and has devoted herself to their service. Every morning, when the night-shift is over and the girls have had their bath and breakfast, she teaches in class for an hour all who care to come. She speaks Japanese with perfect fluency, and her moral influence is marked. The better employers although not Christians, perceive the moral value of her efforts, and encourage them.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th April 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey	7	11	3 a m	9	22
Teheran	8	8	2 p m	0	55
Suez........	8	2	15 p m	0	45

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

All Classes of telegrams for Burma are liable much delay due congestion (2-4-08.)

Owing to the great congestion of traffic in several of the largest offices, telegrams of all classes will be liable to serious delay. The public are advised not to tender "deferred" messages for the present (4-4-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Mabeng interrupted (6-4-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanbari interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Kanbari and Bangkok (6-4-08.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Yunnobang and Tali (6-4 08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Basson (7-4-08.)

COLOMBO'S NEW BREAKWATER EXTENSION.

First Season's Work Completed.

To those who make use of the Old or South-West Breakwater for "eating the air," as the Malays aptly term a walk taken for the purpose of exercise, it will be no information, writes a carrespondent, of the "Time of Ceylon" to state that work in connection with the construction of the new protecting arm of this breakwater has been in progress since October last. But it may be of interest to many if a short account of what has been done, and the scheme in general, is given, as in a week or so the whole of this important work will be stopped and the breakwater cleared of everything, in preparation for the advent of the coming South-West monsoon. The huge crane, or Titan, used for block-setting operations, which is now so familiar to all who reside in or visit Colombo, and the movements of which, as it deftly lifts, swings round with, and places in position, 30-ton blocks of concrete, have been a source of wonderment and interest to so many, will then have been taken back to the root or, shore-end of the breakwater; the hundred and one accessories, so necessary for the construction of a great engineering work, will have been removed, and laid up for a season; while the structure, bared of everything, braced with iron rods and girt with heavy chains, will be left for the onslaught of the huge south-west waves, bent, apparently, on the destruction of all that stops their onward course. The object of this new protecting arm is to divert the unbroken ocean seas, which in this monsoon now enter harbour mouth, and by their diversion to render proportionately calmer the enclosed area, thereby ensuring a minimum of disturbance on the foreshore fronting the main entrance, and enabling the coaling jetties at Kochchikadde to be used at all times of the year—for the commercial purposes for which, during the very rough weather, they are at present on occasions apparently unsuitable. The arm or breakwater will be 2,000 feet long, rather more than three-quarters the length of the North-West, or Island, breakwater, built in a similar manner of sloping block work, and will follow a straight line throughout its length, having at the extreme end a lighthouse built after the design of that at present existing on the South-West breakwater. The commencement of his arm—the work at present under construction—consists of a massive wedge-shaped concrete masonry stucture, starting from the sea face, and at the extreme end of the straight portion of the old breakwater, continuing at a slight angle from the same seawards, as stated above, for about one-third of a mile, thereby over-lapping the entrance and shutting out or diverting the South-West seas.

This wedge-shaped structure, two-thirds of which are now complete, is 100 feet thick at its widest portion, consisting primarily of horizontal blockwork, followed by sloping slices for a length of 318 feet. At this point the new arm or protecting breakwater proper commences and continues thence forward at a width of 36 feet throughout. Wonder has been expressed, by those who have no experience of this work, that such a small amount of visible progress has resulted from six months' endeavours, but in the opinion of authorities the result are not only as much as, but more than, could have been expected under the circumstances, and are the outcome of continued effort on the part of all concerned. For this undertaking has been, from its position on the lee-side of a breakwater, not only difficult but dangerous, owing to the overwhelming on-rush of an incoming wave becoming immediately after equally powerful recoil of one receding. So appalling on occasion was it to watch the unrestrained move of a great 30-ton concrete block, suspended from the crane, that it seemed impossible for any human agency to make headway against such overpowering influences, but continued perseverance, patience, and resourcefulness have resulted in the progress recorded, which will be visible to all in a short time when, to those who promenade the breakwater at eventide, will be restored the quarter of their stroll from which they have been excluded during the past six months—a restoration which many will doubtless appreciate. "The crack in the harbour wall" which caused such heavy fears to those uninitiated in the mysteries of engineering, has also been taken in hand, and now no longer exists; but in its place are two new concrete blocks stronger most probably than any others in the breakwater. This is most likely the last time the large Titan crane will be travelled to the in-shore end of the breakwater until the new arm is complete for next season it is anticipated sufficient progress will have been made to afford protection for this machine at the end of the old breakwater, where it will be stabled yearly until the final completion of the whole work.

CHIEF OF THE MACEDONIAN GENDARMERIE.

General De Giorgis, the chief of the Macedonian Gendarmerie, died in Rome last week. "When he returned from Macedonia at the end of last year," says the "Times," "it was known that his health had suffered from his arduous work, but his final illness and death were sudden and unexpected. General De Giorgis, who was sixty-three years old, had had a brilliant career in the Italian army when he was selected for the difficult post of head of the Gendarmerie in Macedonia. During three years and a half he struggled incessantly to create the corps which he was to command. The obstacle put in his way by the Turkish Government are too will known to need recording here, nor is there any need to say that the comparative failure of his mission was due to no want of courage or energy on his part. With the help of the adjoints and the foreign officers under him he succeeded in transforming the Turkish Gendarmerie of Macedonia into a well-disciplined and efficient force. But as he was not given any executive command, and was continually obstructed by Hilmi Pasha in the exercise of the authority which had been given him on paper, he was unable to do much to restore order or protect the peasantry. He felt the disappointment very keenly. More than once he wished to resign."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	14	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	20	19	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	15	12	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	14	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	6
G Mahim and Worli	13	10	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	21
Total	*91	85	184
Total plague deaths to date .. 142,638			
Same date last year	80	78	178

* Includes one imported case from Cutch Bhuj.
† Includes one imported case from Baroda.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
†18	8

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

APRIL, 7th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	21	36	7
B	65	116	37
C	47	155	52
D	37	45	10
E	72	159	44
F & G	73	6	3
Total to date...	315	517	153
Total rats killed			832

Dr. Istvan Bacu, of Temesvar, Hungary, has discovered that almost all modern ailments are due to the habit of sitting. He suggest that clerks and typewriters should stand at their work, but should recline at full length on the floor for a few minutes every two hours.

BY THE WAY.

THE DAUGHTERS OF LISZT.

The illness of Madame Cosima Wagner recalls one of the most interesting elopements in the annals of the Romantic Movement. Some time in the thirties Franz Liszt, not yet the Abba Liszt, was at Basle, when the Comtesse d'Agoult, known to literature as "Daniel Stern," who had previously implored him in vain to run away with her, descended upon him in his hotel, with all her baggage, and absolutely insisted upon remaining. Thus taken by storm, Liszt yielded, and lived for some years with the Countess, first at Geneva, where George Sand visited them, and afterwards in Italy. Two daughters were born as pledges of their affection: One of them married Richard Wagner; the other married Napoleon III.'s Minister Emile Ollivier.

WHERE SWEDENBORG WAS BURIED.

Emanuel Swedenborg, whose remains are being removed to Sweden, was buried beneath the Swedish church which adjoins the once notorious "Ratcliff Highway," now metamorphosed into respectable St. George-street. He lies beside another distinguished Swede, Dr. Solander, the disciple of Linnaeus, and fellowlabourer in botany with Sir Joseph Banks, who sent the first lecturer on natural science to Oxford. The Swedish church was the scene of the last "sumptuary law" on dress promulgated in England. On Sunday, September 18, 1748, an order was read here prohibiting all natives of Sweden from wearing gold or silver lace on their clothes. Although Swedenborg formed no definite religious organisation, his adherents are still numerous and possess at least four chapels in London.

THE VANISHING TEMPLE.

Every lover of the Temple will learn with regret that No. 1, Brick-court will soon be no more, the Benchers of the Middle Temple having, the Law Journal announces, decided that, owing to its unsafe condition, it must be pulled down. The historical associations of No. 1 are not comparable to those of No. 2, where Goldsmith revelled with his friends while Blackstone toiled at his "Commentaries," Thackery, himself a member of the Middle Temple, wonders whether barristers, passing by historical chambers, say: Yonder Eldon lived: upon this site Coke mused upon Lyttleton; here Chitty toiled; here Barnewall and Alderson joined in their famous labours; here Byles composed his great work on bills; and Smith compiled his immortal leading case. Some there may be who in passing No. 1, Brick-court remember that Thesiger, Coleridge, and Bowen had chambers there while they led their busy lives at the Bar. Many changes have been made in the Temple in recent years. Elm-court, Garden-court, and Hare-court have been rebuilt, and now the most picturesque building in Brick-court is doomed.

THE FASTEST CHANNEL STEAMER.

What "Engineering" calls the fastest Channel steamer will be launched on Monday next from the Naval Construction Works at Barrow-in-Furness of the Vickers Company. This vessel, to be named the "Ben-my-Chree," has been designed and built by the company for the Liverpool and Isle of Man service. It is only consistent with the past history of this service that the new vessel should be required to maintain in service a speed of twenty-five knots. She will be the third turbine steamer on the Isle of Man service, the others being the "Viking" and the "Manxman." But these vessels do not exceed twenty-two and a half knots in service, and at present twenty-four knots is a very exceptional speed in Channel service, and has only been excelled on the ocean by the "Mauretania" and "Lusitania." Another outstanding feature in connexion with the "Ben-my-Chree" is the extent of her accommodation. She will carry 2,500 passengers.

A GIANT LARCH TREE.

A larch tree has just been cut down on the Atholl estates at Dunkeld which has an extremely interesting history. It is of the species known as "Larix Europæa," and was 170 years old. It was, according to Mr. Seton P. Gordon in "Country Life," the largest larch tree in Scotland, and was also the first of these trees to be planted in this country. When measured in 1888 its height was 102 ft. 4in., and the circumference 3ft. from the ground was as much as 17ft. 2in. It is not generally known that the larch is not a native of Scotland, but has only found a footing there within comparatively recent times, although it seems to find the climate and soil of that country greatly to its liking.

RICHARD JEFFERIES'S FATHER.

Another correspondent of the same journal sends some reminiscences of the father of Richard Jefferies, who died as recently as 1906, at the age of eighty. Here is one passage:—How well I remember the poor old father's grief at the death of his son Richard in August 1887, and his pride and pleasure as many words of praise appeared in newspapers and magazines. . . . Jefferies would often speak of how when in his prosperous days he worked on his little farm near Swindon, he tried to interest his son Richard from boyhood in everything connected with Nature, noting the song of birds, their haunts and habits, and all the varied beauties of forest, field, and woodland, with the flowers peculiar to each locality. After the death of his son the old man gradually became more feeble, and with great reluctance had to give up the work and active life he loved so well. Jefferies and his wife lived some years in apartments at Bath. His wife predeceased him by about a year and a half.

GENERAL GORDON IN CHINA.

Lord Cromer's criticism of General Gordon suggests to the "Manchester Guardian" a reference to another part of his career about which there is some popular misconception. The achievements of Gordon's "Ever-Victorious Army" in China in the early sixties have been somewhat overrated. The general view is expressed by Colonel Veitch in the "Dictionary of National Biography": "By the indomitable will of its commander this heterogeneous body was moulded into a little army whose high-sounding title of 'ever-victorious' became a reality." But the army was by no means always fortunate.

DEMOLISHING A "MYTH."

Sir Robert Douglas, the well-known Chinese scholar, set himself to demolish this "Gordon myth," as he called it, in the "Nineteenth Century" ten years ago: The want of success which attended the close of Gordon's campaign (he wrote) is sufficient evidence that his troops had not gained that confidence and bravery while under his command which he is popularly supposed to have imparted to them. Had this been so one would naturally have expected that they would have achieved easier and more complete victories as their own valour became encouraged by success and as the rebels became disheartened by failure. As it was, however, it was exactly the reverse, and of the five engagements fought after the surrender of Soochow only one resulted victory. He points out that Gordon's army was infinitely better armed than the T'aip'ings, and had steamers, and that the British and French gave it moral support often verging on actual help.

A SOUTH AFRICAN ROMANCE.

The proposed closing of the Dutoitspan diamond mine in a few weeks' time recalls one of the most romantic stories of the South African diamond fields. Less than forty years ago a man called De Beers was farming a few hundred barren acres of veldt near Dutoitspan, and leading a sordid life with his family in a miserable one-story house, which was more fit for cattle than for human beings. One day in 1871 one of his children, while playing, saw a flash of light from the mud-covered wall of the house, and, on examination, found that it came from a small, glass-like pebble embedded in the wall. He dug out the pebble with his penknife and took it proudly to his father. The pebble proved to be a valueable diamond, the firstfruits of the rich store of gems which lay hidden under the farmer's barren acres. Mr. De Beers sold his farm for £6,000; the Dutoitspan, De Beers, and Kimberley mines revealed their treasures of gems; and within a few years £50,000,000 would not have bought the farm, which, before that lucky discovery, De Beers would gladly have sold for a few shillings an acre.

A pit heap, belonging to the old Pittington colliery, between Durham and Hetton, has just been sold. It is estimated that the heap contains from 80,000 to 100,000 tons of "duff" coal.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HATS NEW—AND NEWER.

I have come to a definite decision. I have completely done with the big hat in its present drooping, dragged-back condition, writes a lady correspondent. This is by no means a sudden conclusion; it has been arriving for some time, and when three remained no shadow of a doubt in my mind, I sallied forth—being in no sort an iconoclast—to see what would actually arise from the ashes of the "demode" thing. Initially, I met a little soft turban of very good felt, in the approved French mustard shade, to which a becoming width was imparted by a sweep across the front, a trifle to the left, of a black bird with an impossible number of malleable wings, while the right side of the brim was forced to a corresponding angle by a long cut jet pin. That was all, if you except an exceedingly large black chenille spot veil, and a following purchase of a feather boa to correspond with the felt, the whole designed to accompany a smart black face-cloth gown. However, the effect was most excellent. Some chapeaux of another order to cross my line of vision recently were some capital fur hats, built on the lines of the soft stitched tweeds, and verily as light and as easy to manipulate as the latter. Primarily designed to meet motoring needs, these fur fancies are far too attractive to be monopolised by one contingent. The treatment is a jealously guarded secret at present, but this much is clear, that the process comprises some moulding manupulation, whereby everything in the shape of a foundation is dispensed with. At present, a bizarre feather mount suffices for decoration.

VIYELLA, OUR STAND-BY.

Going ever upwards in the esteem of the tailor-made woman in Viyella for her beloved shirt. The enterprising firm responsible for the production recognises at its due worth the value of this esteem, the which they continue to hold by a varying assortment of designs. Plain colours are always especially well represented, and of stripes, as behoves the trend of the moment, there is a very special display. Where sport of any description is in view, Viyella, in its three weights, makes a special claim, the medium being frequently called into requisition by the golfing woman, to whom a presentation is being made of an original shirt design. As will be readily gathered, the gusset armhole is the leading feature, an idea culled from some well-known sports coats, while, also, quite out of the ordinary is the box-pleat either side, arranged in conjunction with a shoulder fulness, the whole set into a back yoke. The centre fold completing the trio closes with shirt studs, and is surmounted by a turn-over collar, worn with silk cravat and safety-pin brooch.

THE DIABOLO CHARM.

I wonder if many of my readers have seen the new Diabolo charm. It is made in the shape of a bobbin, and may be procured either in silver or gold, usually being set with a cat's-eye stone, which is supposed to be one of our lucky ornaments. We shall now be able to recognise a Diabolo enthusiast when we meet him in the street: first of all, by the awkward manner in which he holds his head, and the obvious pain which he experiences in holding it all. You have heard, of course, of the Diabolo neck, which is only a stiff neck (a small wonder the Diabolist gets it) with a stronger name. The second mode of recognition will be the little charm suspended from a chain, and worn close to the heart, where in more sentimental days proud mothers treasured the pictures of their first babies, or romantic old maids the locks of the "hims" who were no more.

ON GETTING THE SACK.

There is pleasure, of course, in sailing a small open boat through a rough sea, or in tobogganing down the Cresta at eighty miles an hour, or in driving a high-powered motor-car. There is no complaint against the more delicate joys of golf, or lawn tennis, or cricket. It is not disputed, in fact, that these pleasures have much in their favour; but they all, it seems, lack the necessary quality of surprise. You enjoy them deliberately; but a pleasure to be perfect must be involuntary, else it will be injured by the rival delights of anticipation. The thing to do is to take your pleasures as you do your jokes—at a moment's notice. It is grotesque to look forward to a joke, and for much the same reason it is injudicious to look forward to a pleasure. There is one experience which fulfils all these conditions, but has not yet been put upon its proper level. There is a prejudice against it, and it has never had a chance to take its place as a pleasure. Many have known it, but few have recognised its peculiar merit, and it has been put down generally, as something to be avoided, and even dreaded.

It is difficult to account for this feeling against "getting the sack." The very phrase has a homely, cheerful sound, and it is, in a way, an index to the spirit of the thing. Only a delightful institution ever attains the distinction of slang. There must be something human and appealing about it, and it must lend itself to laughter and jokes at its expense. And it is significant that no experience is so productive of slang as "getting the sack." You can either, as in the North of England, "get the bag," or "get the empty," or "get the bullet," and you can be "kicked," "fired," "pushed," "booted," or "sacked." The number of these phrases suggests undoubtedly a certain playful attitude. It is clear that the institution is not taken quite seriously, and it does not seem, as yet, to be taken quite seriously enough as a pleasure.

Yesterday, very likely, you were sitting at some desk, and you had not the enterprise to know that you were quite unfitted for the job. Week after week you had submitted to the tyranny of it. Moodily you had pored over ledgers and cash books, and you had come to look upon the world as one vast sum which it was an awful bother to add up. You had seen that you were not the same as the other men, who fitted in so perfectly with the precise furniture of the office, but you had thought that the thing to do was to try, desperately to bring yourself to the same pattern. But to-day you are free. You have received a stately note from the head of the office saying your "engagement terminates in a week." At once you are a different man. No more for you the "desk's dead wood." You are free to go where you will to earn your living as you jolly well can. You can chop wood fresh from the tree; you can get up at five in the morning on a farm; you can go to sea in a crazy old boat; you can ride a hundred miles to see a friend in Canada.

You are in a different world, and you are astonished to find how interesting it is. You had thought, at the desk, that the world was dull, and had nothing to offer you except figures, and the debit and the credit side, and perhaps, in the evening, a theatre. But now you find, walking cheerfully along the street with a few pounds in your pocket, that it is quite an exciting, stimulating place. Under the kindly pressure of the crisis you see and know fresh things. History, for instance, had always been a dead thing to you. You had looked upon Raleigh and Drake, and the rest of them, as school figures produced by some authority for educational purposes. But now you know that they were real, and you hasten to claim kinship with them. You feel yourself an adventurer, and if there were an America to discover you would cheerfully set out on the journey. All the open boats that you have sailed in come back to you, and you feel again the pull of the wind on the lug-sail and the rushing of the water at the bows. The open air and the sea and the sky have been restored to you, and you enter eagerly into your heritage. For years you had been robbed of these things, and almost reconciled to the loss, but now that they have come back to you you realise their value, and you are grateful to the crisis which caused them to make such kindly overtures.

Even the streets became different. No longer are they mere business thoroughfares filled with sleek, prosperous figures. All the harshness and the hurry of them go, and they appear in their true perspective as the haunts of men and women struggling bravely against odds. For the first time, too, you know that there are certain women who try, all day, to get a living by selling matches. You had not noticed them before, but now a new sense has come to you, the sense of sympathy, and rather sheepishly you buy a box of matches and give the woman sixpence.

You have an odd feeling of security and of independence of the attentions of Fate. You can say with Butler "I am not now in Fortune's power; he that is down can fall no lower." You become a stoic, a philosopher, an adventurer—at a week's notice. No more do the little things annoy you. You can patiently spend ten minutes in looking for your stud, and the state of the weather does not affect you. Every one, probably, has this appreciation of a crisis of some kind, and it is a matter for surprise that the crisis of "the sack" is not more popular. Nothing sweeps away with so much facility the little tiresome things, and nothing brings to you more genially the appreciation of adventure. The experience can indeed do no one any harm.—E. Clephan Palmer in the "St. James Budget."

Miss Florence Tomsett, aged twenty, while cycling in the vicinity of Maidstone, collided with a baker's van when turning a dangerous corner, and was so seriously injured that she died a few hours later. At the inquest a relative stated that just before she died Miss Tomsett said "Don't blame the driver; I was on the wrong side."

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The "Pioneer":—The movement to assist the military veterans of fifty years ago and to rescue them from the fate of the workhouse, apart from its other aspects, has come at a useful time as giving us a glimpse on a very small scale of what a system of Old Age pensions really means. The number to be relieved is very limited, for among this aged body of men a large proportion are now invalids, and there is to be no attempt to move those who are in the infirmaries where, as, Lord Roberts has satisfied himself, they are excellently cared for. The remainder are a few hundreds in number. The scheme has everything behind it to make it a success: the name, the influence, and all the personal energy of the Field-Marshall who has organised it: the warm sympathy and liberal example of the King and Queen: the support of all the chief civic authorities: the enthusiastic co-operation of the great daily paper that has most hold on the feelings of the middle classes. Money has flowed in abundantly and at the last meeting at the Mansion House Lord Roberts announced that the Central Fund had some £23,000 in band. With this amount they hoped to be able to assist some 350 veterans, independently of the work done by the local associations which, it is hoped, as in the case of Liverpool, will be self-supporting. But these men are not paupers in the strict sense of the term. On the contrary they have everyone of them an income of seven shillings a week. A certain number of them, therefore, require presumably but a very little help to keep them clear of the workhouse. But some help they must have. A person cannot live in the outer world even as boarder in a family on less than ten shillings a week. But this being so where is the profit of the old age pension of five shillings a week as a refuge against the workhouse? Obviously the answer must depend on the number of aged poor who will be able to find homes with relatives and friends when they can bring a little contribution to the family income.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The Administration Report of the Central Provinces and Berar for 1906-07 is a record of steady progress, hampered by plague and cholera, but not seriously so. The combined Provinces were unfortunate in having no less than four Chief Commissioners in a single year, but they are settling down under the improved condition of administration. Particularism is incompatible with a highly organised system on modern, lines, and it is a pity that Lord Curzon, who united Berar to the Central Provinces, did not always recognise that fact. With a gross revenue of 334 lakhs as compared with 319 in 1905-6, the Provinces can claim a respectable place among local Governments. Their declared population is now about 13,000,000 souls and their registered birth rate has for the past 10 years been the highest in India. Nevertheless their expanding industries are hampered by the dearth of labour and consequent high wages, which more than counterbalanced the general sharp rise in the cost of living. When the losses due to famine have been made good the prosperity of the Provinces should be assured. Reading a report like this no one can fail to be struck by the similarity of of the problems which confront local administrations throughout India. The population rises rapidly until scarcity or disease reduces its numbers to an extent which paralyses even the petty self-sustaining ryot's enterprise. Irrigation is being steadily developed, and these Provinces spent nearly 14 lakhs in State works in the year. Other important works, such as the Mahanadi Canal project, are being pushed on. But irrigation brings sanitary problems of its own creation, and even as things are, real sanitation makes, in these provinces, slow progress, while anti-malarial campaigns were only commenced in a few towns. Communications develop slowly and we hear nothing of railways made or planned, while roads are started, only 8 lakhs having being spent in 1906-7 in original works. It is patent that the Provinces are in crying need of extended communications to evert famine by facilitating distribution and the immigration of labour. The Report tells us far too little about forests, but we may conjecture that without vastly improved communications this source of wealth cannot be tapped. It is significant that sleeper operations in Balaghat from 1900-7 brought in 6½ lakhs of revenue but only two of nett profit. The trouble in many branches of the administration is the inadequacy of the pay of the subordinate establishments. The police have been extensively re-organised, involving and extremely heavy instruction programme, but the pay offered is still how to tempt suitable recruits into the ranks and some further remedy will have to be devised. Resignations too, were frequent just when recruitment is most difficult. Similar difficulties beset the Revenue administration, and decrease in the number of dismissals of "patwaris" is attributed to impossibility of obtaining satisfactory substitutes as the low rates of pay prevailing, although these officials are now regularly paid and no longer have to collect part of their dues themselves from tenants. Little doubt can be felt that in the Central Provinces at elsewhere, our Government are trying to do too much with underpaid and inefficient agents, and it should be recognised that omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs. If extra texation enabled them to pay effective salaries there would certainly be less spoliation and probably greater content.

THE HON'BLE MR. BODDAM AND THE MAHOMEDANS.

The "Madras Mail":—On Saturday afternoon, in connection with the Mahomedan Educational Conference the Mahomedan community of Southern India presented a Farewell Address to the Hon'ble Mr. Boddam on the eve of his retirement from India and of his relinquishment of the offices of President of the Anjuman and of the Mahomedan Educational Conference. Among Mr. Boddam's many activities in Madras city few have benefited by his help and guidance more than the Mahomedan Associations over which he has presided with such success for the most part under conditoins of discouragement and hard work that should not be the lot of a voluntary worker in a public cause. We have frequently had occasion to call attention to the good work that Mr. Boddam has been doing in the regeneration of the Mahomedan community in this Presidency. Year after year, to a devoted few who have assembled at the Annual Meetings of the Anjuman and elsewhere, he has filled the role of candid critic of the community and of the way in which it has been responding to the efforts made on its behalf. Where there was opportunity for praise, he praised with discrimination; where there was room for criticism, he criticised with a bluntness that lost nothing by being delivered impromptu. Those who read these criticisms were sometimes tempted to ask why so outspoken a critic of the community filld the highest offices in its public bodies. They probably did not know that the criticisms came from the hardest worker in the cause, and were only intended as a spur to force others to work as hard as he did for a community with a historic past that was steadily slipping down the social scale until it had allowed itself to be regarded as one of the backward classes, and that appealed for and thankfully accepted special favours and concession from Government, to whom it ought to have been a source of strength in the general administration of the country. The highest testimony to the Hon'ble Mr. Boddam's zeal and enthusiasm in the many worthy causes that he has espoused will in the future be the way that he has stuck to the Mahomedan community, and endeavoured to lift it out of the slough of despond into which it had sunk, and to place it in a position from which it can take a more hopeful view of the future. Much has been done, but more remains to be done; and the members of the community cannot do better than lay to heart the last candid criticism that Mr. Boddam will be able to favour them with, viz. to eradicate from among themselves the bad qualities which have clogged their progress in the past and to work with more zeal and enthusiasm in the future.

MISSION IN MYSORE.

The "Stateman.":—The Wesleyan Mission in Mysore is a large organisation, with a staff of about 40 Europeans, men and women, and it occupies a very extensive and interesting field. The Report for 1908 admits that to those who "esteem nothing to be advanced save that which can be measured by the cubits of the statistical table," the results may seem disappointing. The missionaries themselves, however, are not discouraged, and they say, or one of them says for the rest, that until they are convinced that it is a Christian duty to neglect the wayside and the rocky and thorny soil and to restrict all effort to the "good ground," they cannot accept the theory that the value of work can be measured by "the ratio of tabulated ingathering to expended rupees." In these circumstances it would perhaps be superfluous to quote the figures furnished in the somewhat elaborate tables at the end of this self-same report. A wellknown agency: in connection with this Mission is the Press in Mysore City, which has had a busy year. In addition to the monthly "Harvest Field," two vernacular papers are published, one of which, the "Vrittanta Patrike," enjoys the reputation of being the premier Kanarese weekly newspaper in the State.

THE NOWSHERA-DARGAI RAILWAY.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The conversion of the Nowshera-Dargai narrow gauge railway to standard gauge is understood to have been sanctioned and a Survey party under an Assistant Engineer has been told off to make the necessary Survey and submit a project with estimates of the cost. The work when began will be accomplished in about a year's time. When, following the example of the Irrigation Department, a railway tunnel is ultimately made through the Malakand the line can be extended right up to Chakdara a distance of only about 20 miles, and the Swatis, who have the reputation of possessing highly developed business instincts, may be trusted to appreciate the value of this extension and profit by it to the fullest extent. The strategic value to Government, however, will be the deciding factor when this scheme is taken seriously into consideration.

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD DARNLEY.

The Earl of Darnley, who celebrated his forty-ninth birthday, the other day, was at one time one of the most famous amateur cricketers in England. As the Hon. Ivo Bligh he took out a very successful team to Australia, and at Eton and Cambridge he was extremely popular on account of his remarkable cricketing record. In 1900 he succeeded his brother in the earldom, and since that time he has not given quite so much attention to his favourite game. His lordship is greatly interested in the subject of education. Some time ago, at a public meeting, he severely criticised the modern plan of teaching in our schools and colleges. "I place myself before you," he remarked, "as an example of deficiency in education;" and he went on to state that in his belief, a university curriculum leads to an accumulation of useless knowledge.

A CRICKET-FIELD ROMANCE.

The story of Lord Darnley's betrothal is a most romantic one. Before he came into the title he was one day playing in a cricket match in Australia, when he had the misfortune to get one of his hands badly injured in fielding a particularly swift ball. He retired to the pavilion in much pain and a young lady, who was an interested spectator of the game, lent him her handkerchief to bind up his wounded hand. The result was that before the team returned to England the Hon. Ivo Bligh—as Lord Darnley then was—had become engaged to the good fairy of the cricket-field who had so kindly come to his aid.

LORD GRENFELL.

Lord Grenfell, who has accepted the position of Governor and Commandant of the Church Lads' Brigade, in succession to Lord Methuen, is a famous soldier with a long and distinguished record. He has been nearly forty years in the Army; for it was in 1869 that he entered the service, and he has seen a good deal of hard fighting. He preceded Lord Kitchener as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and he has also been Governor of Malta. Lord Grenfell is a direct descendant of Elizabeth St. Leger, the only lady Freemason who ever lived; and it was another St. Leger who gave the name to the famous horse-race at Doncaster.

THE DOYEN OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Sir Donald Currie, the founder of the Great Union-Castle Line of steamships, so rarely appears before the public in these days, that people are apt to consider him out of touch with the tide and stress of life. But Sir Donald, despite his eighty-three years, takes a keen interest in the world's happenings. How keen the following incident serves to show. Hearing that the choir of Dunkeld Cathedral was sadly in need of repair, Sir Donald immediately communicated with the Duke of Athol and expressed his wish to be permitted to completely restore the choir and in addition, to fit out the sacred edifice so that in future it might be used as the parish church. This generosity is typical of Sir Donald Currie, whose donation of £100,000 to the University College Hospital did so much to advance the medical work of London.

HIS CAREER IN A NUTSHELL.

Sir Donald is a self-made man. His life began under the most unfavourable circumstances, and his fourteenth year saw him earning his own living as an errand boy in the offices of a Greenock shipowner. At eighteen he had progressed sufficiently to ask for and obtain a situation as a clerk in the Liverpool offices of the Cunard Company. In those days the Cunard Company monopolised the whole of the transatlantic trade with their three steamships—the "Caledonia," the "Arcadia," and the "Britannia." Young Currie, with Scottish foresight, saw that an opening existed for enterprise. He secured sufficient capital to charter, and eventually to purchase, some small sailing vessels, and he began to trade with the East Indies. As his business grew he added to his fleet and exalted it to the dignity of a title—the Castle Line. From so small a beginning rose the splendid fleet that is the pride of the Southampton waters.

A RARE PIPE.

Sir Donald's possessions, which he treasures at his fine house in Hyde Park Place, include a collection of Turners, unequalled anywhere save at the National and Tate Galleries; a series of autograph books containing the names of all the celebrities, Royal, Republican, literary, artistic, and musical, whom he has entertained on board his ocean greyhounds, and a pipe, the extreme commercial value of which is, probably, a halfpenny. But Sir Donald would not part with this unpretentious clay for its weight in gold. It came into his possession on board the "Pambroke Castle," when he was playing host to Lord Tennyson and Gladstone. The steamer put into Copenhagen, and several Danish Royalties paid the ship a visit. When they heard that the Poet Laureate was on board they desired that he might be asked to read aloud one of his poems, a process full of strange mannerisms. Sir Donald made a frantic search for the poet and ultimately discovered him in his cabin drawing placidly at a clay pipe. He had all his work cut out to induce Tennyson to appreciate the honour that was being paid to him in its true light, for the poet grunted and growled copiously. At last he handed his pipe to Sir Donald, saying: Keep this, it will be precious one day," and the shipowner has proved the truth of the idle prophecy.

THRONE RATES.

Once Sir Donald was caught napping, and his forgetfulness cost him a pretty penny. Among a quantity of furniture about to be sold by auction was a chair with the name, "Dunnottar Castle" ornately carved upon it. He decided to purchase it, and instructed a commission agent to buy it at any cost. The agent started the bidding at £5, and was surprised to hear another well-known dealer double his bid. "Fifteen" shouted the agent, while the audience began to grow interested, for the chair seemed comparatively valueless. "Twenty," cried the dealer. "Thirty," came the agent's answer. "Forty;" was the dealer's biting but practical reply. And so the battle waged, until the audience was breathless, and the surprised auctioneer brought down his hammer for the third time on the closing bid of £670. A rumour went round that the secret of the keen competition lay in the fact that the woodwork was hollow, and was filled with notes and Government securities. But this rumour, like most of its kind, was far from the truth. The fact of the matter was that Sir Donald, forgetting that he had already commissioned one agent to purchase the chair for him, had instructed another, and the battle was equivalent to Sir Donald fighting himself.

FROM ACTOR TO POET.

Mr. Stephen Phillips, whose latest work, a dramatisation of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," is shortly to be produced by Mr. Martin Harvey, is a cousin of Mr. F. R. Benson, the well known producer of Shakespeare's plays. For a time, indeed, he was a member of the latter's company, and although it cannot be said that he shone as an all-round actor, Mr. Phillips was considered to be the best "Ghost" in "Hamlet" of recent years. His playing of the part was so remarkable that on one occasion he was called before the curtain—compliment believed never to have been accorded to any other actor in this particular role Mr. Phillips soon tired of the stage, and next turned his attention to coaching for the Army. This also did not satisfy him, and it was not until he went in seriously for writing poetry that he discovered his true "metier."

AN ADVENTURE WITH A BURGLAR.

Some years ago Mr. Phillips had a strange experience with a burglar. Late one night he was sitting alone in his room at a boarding-house when the door suddenly opened, and a tall man entered the apartment, carrying a lady's mantle on his arm. "Who are you?" asked Mr. Phillips, in surprise. Completely taken off his guard, the stranger admitted that he was a burglar. "You had better get out of this quietly," said the poet; and without more ado he proceeded to show the intruder downstairs. Amazed at Mr. Phillip's calm manner the burglar allowed himself to be conducted to the hall bellow. "Where did you get that mantle?" asked Mr. Phillips, when they reached the doorstep. "I stole it from upstairs," was the reply. A moment later the astonished housebreaker found himself safely outside. Subsequently he was arrested, and Mr. Phillips gave evidence against him at the police-court. Asked why he let the prisoner go, the poet replied that there was a sick child in the house at the time, and as he did not wish to have the little one disturbed, he thought the best plan would be to get the burglar away quietly, and then give information to the police.

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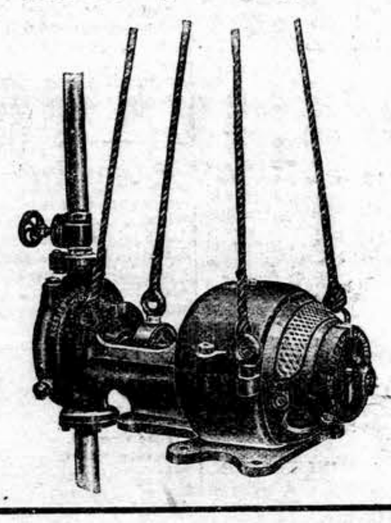

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Do. do Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do. do Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do. do Clock do.	165	[illegible]
Do. do Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do. do Clock do.	280	224
Do. do Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do. do Clock do.	375	300
Do. do Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
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The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

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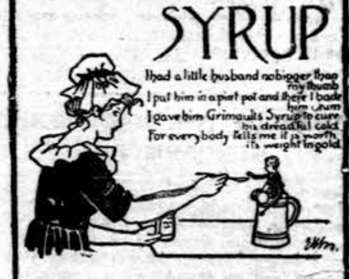
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I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
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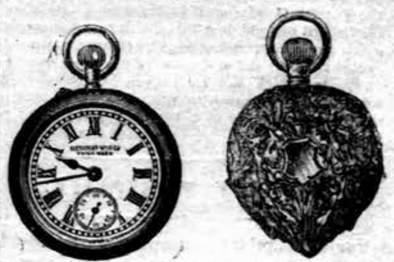

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